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International Herald Tribune

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Andorra ... 8.50 F. Iran ... 115 Rials Qatar ... 1.000 Rials
Austria ... 25 S. Israel ... NS. 4.00 Poland ... 15.000 Zl
Bahrain ... 0.900 Dh. Italy ... 2.200 Lire Portugal ... 180 Esc.
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Cyprus ... C.£ 1.00 Kenya ... Shs 45 Rep. of Ireland 90 P
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Denmark 12.00 D.Kr. Lebanon ... U.S.$1.10 Spain ... 175 Ptas
Egypt ... E.P 4.600 Libya ... L.Dm. 0.60 Sweden ... 11.00 S.Kr.
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Soviets See Talks as Iraq's Last Chance

Aziz Appeals to U.S.-Led Alliance to 'Show Its Goodwill'

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq arrived in Moscow on Sunday for talks that the Soviets depicted as possibly Iraq's last chance to avert a ground war in the Gulf.

Mr. Aziz arrived late in the evening and made no comment. "I will talk to you if possible after our meetings with our Soviet friends," he said after traveling to Moscow from Baghdad via Tehran.

Mr. Aziz's visit has become the focus of intense interest in the Soviet Union and abroad since the Iraqi leadership issued its heavily conditional offer Friday to withdraw from Kuwait.

Leaders of the U.S.-led alliance in the Gulf rejected the proposal as a propaganda gambit, while Moscow suggested that it might contain elements that could be shaped into a political settlement.

All sides agree that whatever elaboration Mr. Aziz brings will probably be Iraq's last chance to avert a ground assault, which increasingly seems likely to start within days. Western leaders have insisted that Iraq can stop the war only by withdrawing unconditionally from Kuwait.

In Tehran, where he held talks Sunday en route to Moscow, Mr. Aziz vowed that Baghdad would continue to fight if the United States maintained its rejection of the Iraqi offer, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported.

"If the United States rejects our offer and overlooks international demands, we will have no alternative but to continue our struggle," the agency quoted Mr. Aziz as saying after a 90-minute meeting with the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati.

"We have taken our step," Mr. Aziz added, "and now is the turn of the other side to show its goodwill."

The minister, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi, arrived in Iran earlier in the day by land. U.S. military spokesmen had said that they would not guarantee the minister's safe passage by air from Baghdad.

The suspense in Moscow over the Aziz visit was evident in commentaries like one by Georgi Shmelev of Tass.

"The forthcoming negotiations," he wrote, "hold a special significance for the world. Some observers even believe that they are 'the last chance,' 'the last effort' to forestall an all-out war in the Persian Gulf." Mr. Shmelev noted that Sunday marked exactly a month since the war began with a massive bombardment of Iraqi forces from air and sea.

In their talks with Mr. Aziz on Monday, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh hope to discern whether the Iraqi statement Friday did represent an opening bid to end a war that has already inflicted enormous damage on the Iraqi military and economy.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vitali I. Churkin, said Saturday that the Iraqi offer as it stood was burdened with conditions "which could render it meaningless." The conditions included demands that all

See MOSCOW, Page 4

Iraq Takes Its Case to Moscow, Coalition Forces Appear Ready To Launch a Ground Assault

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As diplomatic efforts to end the Gulf war shifted to Moscow, there were increasing reports Sunday that an allied land, air and amphibious assault could be mounted against Iraqi forces this week.

Many of these reports quoted unnamed U.S. military officials, but there appeared to be credible independent evidence in Saudi Arabia that U.S. and allied forces are now fully prepared to launch an attack at any time.

It was unclear whether the reports were designed to confuse Baghdad or pressure Iraq to surrender, or whether they reflected well-informed speculation as U.S. forces pressed toward the Kuwaiti border.

U.S. officials, including President George Bush, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the White House national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, declined on Sunday during broadcast interviews to discuss when a ground offensive might come.

And a U.S. military briefer in Riyadh, Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the Marine Corps, denied that any date for an offensive had been set.

This contradicted a statement earlier in the day by the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, who said in a radio interview that the French government knew the date for an allied attack.

"We are on the eve, or approaching the eve, of the ground offensive for the liberation of Kuwait," Mr. Dumas said. He refused, however, to divulge the date.

The issue became further confused when the French defense minister, Pierre Joxe, then said that the allies had agreed on a general time frame but that no day for the offensive had been scheduled.

"A period has been contemplated," he said. "As for the date itself, it will be set at the appropriate time."

According to a report from a journalists' pool in Saudi Arabia, ground forces are making final attack preparations.

"The main battle plan is pretty set," said Major Robert Pinson, executive officer of a frontline army brigade. "I guess it's like we're in the dress rehearsal. We're making sure the actors know their roles. We're making the minor alterations that keep people alive."

Thirty-one amphibious assault ships with thousands of U.S. soldiers have gathered in one area of the Gulf in preparation for the possible assault into Kuwait, according to another pool report. Captain Mike Falkey, commander of the landing ship Portland, said it was the largest gathering of such vessels since the Korean War battle at Inchon in September 1950.

The task force includes four helicopter and jet fighter assault ships — the Iwo Jima, Tarawa, Nassau and Guam — carrying 30,000 sailors and Marines.

Mr. Bush, speaking at his seaside home in Maine, said, "We are determined to finish this job and do it right, to fulfill what I've said are our objectives, with no concession, no pulling back."

"The decision on ground forces will be made by me, for U.S. forces," he added.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Saturday that the allied air effort was making "significant progress, and we'll keep it up."

The reports of an imminent allied attack surfaced as the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, headed to Moscow for talks Monday with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

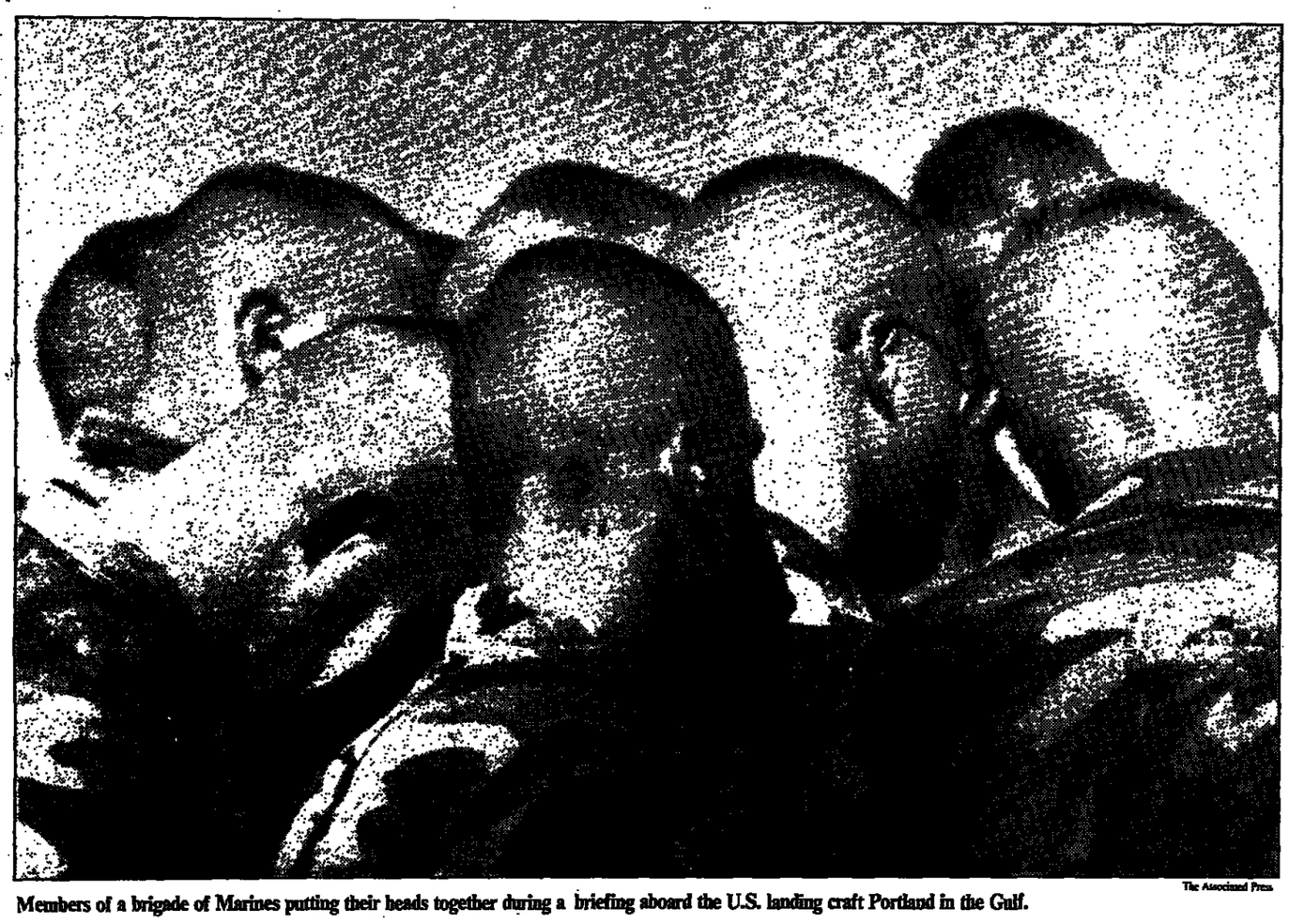
Allied officials, responding to a request from Moscow that any ground attack be delayed until after Mr. Gorbachev's meeting with Mr. Aziz, said late last week that no attack was imminent.

Mr. Bush said that President Gorbachev, by meeting with Iraqi officials, was "trying hard to seek an end to this conflict, but he

See ATTACK, Page 4

War in the Gulf

POWs tell U.S. captors they're glad to be out of the war. Page 3.
Iraqi exiles in Syria plan for a time without Saddam Hussein. Page 5.



The Associated Press

Members of a brigade of Marines putting their heads together during a briefing aboard the U.S. landing craft Portland in the Gulf.

Trial Runs for the Land War

Allies Stage Combined Operations Against the Iraqis

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — U.S. and allied forces have started trial runs for a combined assault from land, sea and air to retake Kuwait.

This has become particularly evident in recent days across the vast desert battlefield as Operation Desert Storm moves into a new stage involving increased softening-up of Iraqi defenses around Kuwait.

In one apparent trial run early Saturday, a squad of AH-64 Apache helicopters in a combined operation with artillery and multiple rocket launchers conducted an overnight raid against Iraqi positions in Kuwait, the allied command announced. The assault was the war's first known night mission combining Apache gunships with other arms.

The Apache mission destroyed four Iraqi vehicles, two radar vans, two reconnaissance outposts and a bunker, U.S. military sources reported. The helicopters also struck Iraqi troops with rockets and cannon fire but received no return fire, they said.

Military officials refused to specify where the assault took place, saying only that it was just north of the Saudi border. Such combined-weapons operations, including a large-scale helicopter assault, have been cited as likely tactics for the beginning of an all-out allied ground offensive.

Relentless pummeling of Iraqi armored forces during the last three weeks, including the crack Republican Guard, has seriously reduced the combat effectiveness of Iraqi divisions assigned to defend Kuwait along the Saudi border or stationed farther north as reserves along the southern rim of Iraq, U.S. officers said.

Without calling off attacks against strategic targets in central Iraq or armor concentrations along the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, operations officers are directing a growing number of warplanes against front-line troops and their elaborate defenses along the frontier with Saudi Arabia.

In another sign that direct preparations for ground war are increasing, some U.S. planes have begun dropping fuel-air explosives and 15,000-pound BLU-82 "daisy-cutter" bombs to test their effectiveness in clearing minefields, berms and wire obstacles.

Fuel-air explosives disperse a petroleum vapor that ignites into a cloud of fire. Brigadier General Richard I. Neal, U.S. deputy chief of operations, said these explosives were employed against mines

See REHEARSE, Page 4

Both Sides Pick Up the Pace at the Front

Washington Post Service

RIYADH — U.S. infantry patrols backed by artillery, armor and AH-64 Apache helicopters attacked Iraqi forces in seven separate clashes Sunday as the pace of ground action mounted on both sides of the Iraqi border in anticipation of an allied offensive.

Friendly fire killed two U.S. soldiers and wounded six others in one of the engagements when an Apache helicopter fired Hellfire anti-tank missiles at a Bradley Fighting Vehicle and an M-113 armored personnel carrier, the U.S. command announced.

The incident, which occurred before dawn during a cross-border fight, brought to 10 the number of U.S. soldiers killed by friendly fire out of a total of 14 killed on the ground since the Gulf war began Jan. 17.

In action on Saturday, Iraqi antiaircraft gunners shot down two U.S. A-10 Thunderbolt warplanes on night bombing missions against Republican Guard units in northwestern Kuwait. The pilots of both aircraft were listed as missing in action.

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the Marines, Operation Desert Storm's deputy chief of operations, said the clashes Sunday came as U.S. forces along the Saudi-Kuwaiti and Saudi-Iraqi borders become more aggressive in night patrols, seeking out Iraqi positions across the frontier and assaulting targets with artillery and helicopters.

At the same time, he said, Iraqi troops in Kuwait and southwestern Iraq have increased reconnaissance patrols.

The tougher U.S. tactics and Iraq's increased number of border probes were taken as a signs that

See WAR, Page 4

Debriefing: Day 32

Sorties
- More than 2,600 allied sorties Sunday, for a total of 78,000 in 32 days of war. 800 of the sorties were in the Kuwait region, and 100 were against the Republican Guard, Iraq's best troops.
- 2 Scud missiles were fired at Israel, bringing to 67 the number fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia. 150 of the sorties flown by allied forces Sunday were to stop the Scud attacks.
- There were seven separate military engagements along the Iraqi-Kuwaiti-Saudi borders, lasting between five minutes and two hours.

Losses
- 36 allied soldiers killed in action: 14 Americans and 22 Saudis. 2 Americans were killed Sunday by "friendly fire" as a U.S. helicopter destroyed 2 U.S. armored vehicles. 10 of the 14 U.S. combat deaths have been attributed to friendly fire.
- Allied missing-in-action total 63: 50 Americans, British and French; 10 Saudi and 3 others.
- Allied prisoner-of-war total remains 12: 8 Americans, 2 British, 1 Italian and 1 Kuwaiti.
- 20 Iraqi soldiers surrendered to U.S. forces Sunday, bringing total to 1,263 prisoners, more than half by defections.
- 2 A-10 planes were shot down and a U.S. helicopter was lost in an accident. To date, 34 allied planes lost; 26 in combat, including 18 American, 5 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian, 1 Saudi. Noncombat losses: 8 planes, of which 6 were American, 1 British, 1 Saudi.
- Iraq's air-to-air combat loss is 42: 36 planes and 6 helicopters.

Iraqi Claims
- More than 200 allied aircraft downed; three planes downed Sunday over Iraq and Kuwait.
- Hundreds of Iraqi civilians and 90 soldiers killed by allies.

Assessment
"We are determined to finish this job and do it right, to fulfill what I've said are our objectives, with no concession, no pulling back."
— President George Bush

The Associated Press

A crew member in Saudi Arabia loading a missile on an F-16.

Saudi Ground Force: Will It Stand and Fight?

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

RIYADH — If it comes to slugging it out on the ground, will the Saudi Army fight?

U.S. officials and others have been asking that question for months, and now with increasing frequency as a land offensive seems to be drawing closer.

Its importance is not so much military as political: the performance of the far more numerous U.S. British, French, and Egyptian troops will count for more on the battlefield, but how the Saudis do in pushing hostile forces back from their borders will constitute an important test of national will.

"The Saudi Air Force is solid," a Western diplomat said. "The first pilot to shoot down two enemy planes was a Saudi, and that didn't come as much of a surprise here. Being a pilot is a princely sort of thing to do; it attracts well-educated, capable people. But the land forces, no. They'll be visible in the battle, but we're certainly not counting on them much, not even after Khafji."

In the battle at Khafji, which produced the only sustained ground fighting of the war to date, Saudi forces, with heavy backing from Qatari armored vehicles and U.S. Marine Corps reconnaissance, artillery, close air support, and anti-tank helicopters, drove the Iraqis back. The Saudis have about 65,000 personnel on active duty.

"Wherever you turn in the Gulf, you find confidence that our people can fight," said Ghazi Gosaibi, a Saudi diplomat and writer, in a typical post-Khafji comment.

He said that the war was proving the toughness of the thinly populated kingdoms and emirates in the Gulf, showing that "these are not just sheikhs getting their legitimacy through oil."

But Marines who took part in the fight at Khafji and others who serve with them near the Kuwait border are less sanguine.

"They took their time getting in there," one officer said. "They were — they always are — extremely cautious about engaging, although individual soldiers showed a considerable amount of bravery."

"For several nights, they didn't even show

See SAUDIS, Page 4

Kiosk

Europe Troop Pullout on Schedule

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Differences between the United States and the Soviet Union about conventional force reductions have not stalled the withdrawal of troops from Europe, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Sunday.

He said the United States had "differences" with the Soviet Union over the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty, but he added, "There are still withdrawals taking place."

One of the principal sticking points on the treaty, the secretary said, is that the Soviet definitions give them an advantage in limitations set down by the treaty. "They have just assigned," he said, "three divisions to naval infantry units which give them more tanks in the Soviet Navy now than many countries of Western Europe have in their entire army."

General News

The Senate ethics panel has decided that Senator Alan Cranston merits a rebuke. Page 2.
Jetliners in the U.S. will not be allowed to wait on runways before taking off at night. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Euro Disneyland may have to turn visitors away. Page 7.
The dollar may not yet have reached bottom, some analysts say. Page 7.
Crossword Page 11.

For the ANC, Trial of Winnie Mandela Turns Into a Fiasco

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The trial of Winnie Mandela on charges of kidnapping and assault is turning from an embarrassment into a public-relations debacle for the African National Congress, even though the odds that Mrs. Mandela will not be convicted have never looked better.

The trial has been postponed until March 6 after one of the state's principal witnesses disappeared and two others refused — citing fear for their lives — to testify against Mrs. Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, an ANC leader.

Unless Jan Swinepoel, the state prosecutor, can find the first witness, Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe, and persuade the other two, Kenneth Kgase and Barend Thabiso Mono, to change their minds, the government might have to forfeit its case.

Four of Mrs. Mandela's co-defendants have jumped bail, frustrating hopes that one of them might be persuaded to testify against her.

Yet that would hardly vindicate Mrs. Mandela, who once said she welcomed the opportunity to confront the allegations against her in court, because ANC credibility now has been stretched with South Africans of all races.

"It will remain a blot on the ANC for years if justice is not done, because they let it happen," said a black journalist from Soweto.

A popular reaction was summed up by the Weekly Mail, the anti-apartheid newspaper, when it said that "the central question being asked is: Are leading political figures above the law?"

Pallo Jordan, the congress's information director, said: "The peculiar circumstances unfolding at the trial are messing us up good and proper."

He said his organization had nothing to do with the disappearance or intimidation of witnesses.

Mrs. Mandela is standing trial in connection with common crimes, and not for her political activities, though her militant supporters are working hard to blur the distinction.

Mrs. Mandela and her three remaining co-defendants have been charged in connection with the kidnapping on Dec. 29, 1988, of four black youths who were whipped, kicked and beaten in her home.

The youngest, Stompie Moekhetsi, 14, was found nine days later in a Soweto field with his throat cut. Mrs. Mandela's informal head bodyguard, Jerry Richardson, was convicted on May 25 of killing the boy and sentenced to death.

The three survivors testified at Mr. Richardson's trial that Mrs. Mandela punched and whipped them and Stompie Moeketsi and said they were "not fit to live" before leaving them to her bodyguards. They were expected to repeat their sworn testimony at Mrs. Mandela's trial.

Mrs. Mandela says she was away in the Orange Free State when the kidnappings and assaults occurred.

After pledging to let justice take its course, the congress leadership rallied to support Mrs. Mandela out of loyalty to her husband.

Nelson Mandela has been joined on the spectator's benches at the trial by colleagues like Alfred Nzo, congress secretary general, Joe Slovo, the general secretary of the South African Communist Party, and Chris Hani, chief of staff of the congress guerrilla wing, Spear of the Nation.

"The trial has become a forum for a crucial struggle taking place within the ANC, the outcome of which will have an enormous impact on the country as a whole," said the Weekly Mail.

"This struggle is between democrats in the ANC and those who are prepared to justify any intolerance, violence or authoritarianism in the name of 'struggle.'"

A group calling itself the Winnie Mandela Support Ad Hoc Committee has been waving yellow placards outside the Johannesburg courthouse that said, "Stop Harassing Our Mother Winnie Mandela."

They do not seem to speak for black South Africans who remember the thuggish behavior of the Mandela United Football Club, a so-called soccer team, in Soweto.

Despite its name, the club was actually Mrs.

See ANC, Page 4

Donaldo Zuluaga/Reuters

Red Cross workers searching for bodies in Medellín, Colombia, after a car packed with explosives blew up, killing 22 and injuring 140.

22 Die in Car Bomb Blast in Medellín

Reuters

MEDELLIN, Colombia — A car bomb exploded among thousands of people heading home from a bullfight in the Colombian drug capital, Medellín, killing 22 people in the worst attack in the country for months, officials said Sunday.

No group immediately took responsibility for the blast, which occurred Saturday night, officials said.

In a statement condemning the attack, the government said, "Whoever is responsible, these acts are carried out by enemies of Colombia, of its democracy, liberty and people."

A car carrying 200 kilograms (440 pounds) of explosives, detonated by remote control, blew up in a street outside the Macarena bullring near the center of Medellín as the bullfight crowd was leaving.

Police and hospital officials confirmed that 22 people were killed, including nine policemen who were apparently the specific target of the attack. Another 140 people were treated for injuries, some with severe burns, officials said.

Medellín is located about 250 kilometers (160 miles) northwest of Bogotá. Colombia's second largest city and the base of the country's biggest cocaine network, it has been a battleground since drug traffickers declared war on the government in August 1989.

After dozens of assassinations and explosions, the traffickers called a truce in July 1990.

This was the first major bomb blast since then.

The Medellín bomb exploded a few hours after a top drug lord surrendered to justice officials in an apparent new success for the government's policy of placating the powerful traffickers.

Juan David Ochoa, 42, wanted in the United States where he is accused of being a leading member of the Medellín cocaine ring, was taken to jail. His younger brothers and fellow ring members, Fabio and Jorge Luis, also surrendered recently in exchange for immunity from extradition and less-than-maximum jail terms.

The surrender of the Ochoas has further isolated the fugitive chief of the Medellín network, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, who is believed to be the main architect of Colombia's drug violence.

A newspaper quoted intelligence sources last week as saying that Mr. Escobar would not surrender but would press the government to grant traffickers amnesty from prosecution.

Senate Ethics Panel United on Cranston

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Select Committee on Ethics has reached an informal consensus that Senator Alan Cranston's actions on behalf of a savings and loan executive, Charles H. Keating Jr., merit a public rebuke by the full Senate, officials close to the committee say.

But after six closed-door meetings over two weeks, they say, the committee has found that the case against four other senators is less convincing, and it remains divided along partisan lines over whether and how to punish them.

In an investigation that began more than a year ago, the committee has been examining allegations that the senators did special favors for Mr. Keating and his troubled savings and loan because he was a major campaign contributor.

Mr. Keating's Lincoln Savings & Loan Association, of Irvine, California, was seized by the government in April 1989, at a possible cost to taxpayers of more than $2 billion.

Aside from Mr. Cranston, Democrat of California, who has already declared that he will not seek re-election next year because of prostate cancer, the evidence is considered strongest against Senators Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, and Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, both Democrats.

But officials say it is now increasingly unlikely that the committee will recommend that those cases be sent to the full Senate for punishment. A more likely course, they say, is that the panel will send letters to the two senators criticizing their conduct.

Such an action would be among the milder steps the committee could take. The most extreme penalty, expulsion, is rare and not considered realistic in these cases.

Like the rebuke considered for Mr. Cranston, the letters would be politically damaging. But in practical terms, they would probably not affect the senators' seniority or committee assignments.

The two remaining senators, John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, and John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, are not considered as culpable as their colleagues, but the disposition of their cases may hinge on how the three Democrats and three Republicans on the panel resolve their political differences.

Mr. McCain is the only Republican under investigation, and some Democrats on the ethics panel are reluctant to clear him.

The committee members say they hope they can decide the cases in the next few weeks.

Alzheimer's Experts Discover Errant Gene

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a leap forward in the search for a cause of Alzheimer's disease, researchers have discovered that a pinpoint mutation in a single gene can cause this progressive neurological illness.

The discovery, by Dr. John Hardy of St. Mary's Hospital in London and his colleagues, is the first gene for Alzheimer's disease that has been found. Although there are likely to be others that can cause the disease, the discovery of this one will allow investigators to narrow their search for causes and treatments for the disease.

Alzheimer's is characterized by a gradual loss of memory and reasoning, and eventually by severe disorientation. There is no treatment for the disease.

The finding is important for two reasons. It advances understanding of Alzheimer's disease by resolving a longstanding debate about whether a substance that accumulates in the brains of Alzheimer's patients is a cause of the disease or merely a by-product.

The defect now discovered is in the gene that directs cells to produce this substance, a component of nerve cells called amyloid protein. And the finding of the defect in Alzheimer patients but not in healthy individuals indicates that amyloid protein is indeed a cause of the disease.

Second, the search for treatments can therefore now be focused on methods for removing the buildup of amyloid protein. Though such methods may lie far off, at least researchers will now have a strategy to guide them.

Dr. Hardy and his colleagues have found a distinctive mutation in the gene that specifies the amyloid protein, a crucial component of nerve cells. They found the mutation in members of two unrelated families who have Alzheimer's.

As further evidence that the mutation in the amyloid gene can cause Alzheimer's disease, Dr. Hardy and his colleagues reported that they did not find the amyloid gene mutation in people who did not have Alzheimer's disease. Their paper will be published in the British journal Nature.

There are likely to be other genes that cause Alzheimer's disease because it is already known that genes for the disease can lie on at least two different chromosomes.

But it is also possible, researchers said, that these different genes bring on the disease in the same way, by causing the accumulation of amyloid fragments in the brain.

Researchers are also uncertain whether all or only some Alzheimer's disease is inherited. If some cases occur by chance, there may also be an infection or environmental cause that could be traced back to accumulations of the same protein fragments.

U.S. Forbids Jets to Wait on Runways at Night

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has issued a nighttime ban on the common practice of allowing jetliners to wait on runways before being cleared for takeoff, a major factor in the Feb. 1 collision of two airliners at Los Angeles International Airport.

The restriction is one of several moves by the aviation agency following the accident on the Los Angeles runway and a Dec. 3, 1990, runway collision between two Northwest jetliners in Detroit. As part of its response, the agency has accelerated a plan to require standard runway and taxiway signs and lights and sped up new radar technology for avoiding incidents on the ground.

The new rule, which applies to night operations and daytime periods of reduced visibility, means that jetliners will be held on taxiways until cleared for takeoffs. The Air Transport Association, which represents major carriers, said the rule change should not increase flight delays.

The practice of allowing planes to wait on runways became popular with controllers over the years because it allowed them to squeeze in more takeoffs and landings. But some pilots have criticized the custom as dangerous, especially at night when lights of an aircraft on the ground tend to blend into runway and taxiway lights.

The rule change tells controllers that from sunset to sunrise "do not authorize aircraft to taxi into position and hold at an intersection. Additionally, do not authorize an aircraft to taxi into position and hold at any time when the intersection is not visible from the tower."

In the recent Los Angeles collision, a SkyWest Fairchild Metroliner was allowed to "taxi into position and hold" at night by a controller who then became confused about its location and cleared a USAir Boeing 737 to land on the same runway. The crash killed 34 people, including all 12 on the smaller twin-prop plane. Sixty-seven people aboard the USAir jet survived.

The USAir first officer told the National Transportation Safety Board that he did not see the smaller plane, which was sitting about 2,400 feet about (725 meters) down the runway, until after his jet touched down. The SkyWest plane had its navigation lights, rotating red beacon and taxi lights on.

Court to Rehear Death Penalty Case

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has announced that it will consider whether to overrule two decisions that barred prosecutors in death penalty cases from introducing evidence about the character of the murder victim or the effect of the murder on the victim's family.

The unusual order was a strong indication that a majority of the court is not only willing, but eager to overrule those decisions, which date from the late 1980s.

The earlier cases, barring the use of such evidence by prosecutors in Maryland and South Carolina, were decided by 5 to 4 votes. Of the five members of the majority in the original case, Booth v. Maryland, decided in 1987, only three are still on the court.

In its order accepting the new case, an appeal by a convicted murderer on Tennessee's death row, the court set an expedited schedule for briefing and argument that will enable the case to be decided by the time the current term ends in early summer.

The inmate's appeal did not challenge the court's decisions on statements about the effect of a murder on the victim's family. To the contrary, the inmate, Pervis T. Payne, argued that the Tennessee Supreme Court had improperly failed to apply those precedents last year when it rejected his appeal from a death sentence for killing a woman and her 2-year-old daughter.

The victims' mother and grandmother had testified at his sentencing hearing, describing what she said was the devastating effect of the crime on the murdered woman's surviving 3-year-old son.

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Sri Lanka Investment Forum 1991

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the Sri Lanka Investment Forum scheduled for 25-28 February 1991 has been postponed to a future date.

However, since a number of potential foreign investors have confirmed their intention to visit Sri Lanka to promote their investment plans, the Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC) has decided to proceed with arrangements for private business meetings between visiting foreign investors and local collaborators as planned.

Accordingly, the GCEC will hold investment promotion meetings in Colombo commencing 25th February, 1991.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Nuclear Sales Pitch: Take My Waste, Please

David H. Leroy is 43, personable, good-looking and a pariah. A former lieutenant governor of Idaho, he has been the U.S. nuclear waste negotiator for the past six months. It is his job to find a state willing to store a four-decade accumulation of highly radioactive nuclear waste, and no governor will speak to him.

Voter opposition to storing nuclear waste, he told The New York Times, goes beyond the standard *nimby* (not in my back yard) and even beyond *nimtoo* (not in my term of office) and all the way to *nuac* (not under any circumstances).

Mr. Leroy says that if he created the impression that he was negotiating the issue with any governor, "I would instantly have created the principal issue in that governor's next re-election campaign."

"His fear is accurate," says W. Val Oveson, lieutenant governor of Utah. "If someone knows who he is, and what he's doing, and finds him on the schedule of any politician, it's going to be a major news story."

So what to do? Mr. Leroy notes that nuclear storage means hundreds of jobs. He envisions the federal government building roads, a hospital, possibly a nuclear science program at the state university.

Environmentalists say that would amount to a bribe. Mr. Leroy puts it more gently: "The host must be self-convinced of the benefits."

About People

Alan Dershowitz, whose clients have included Claus von Bulow, acquitted of trying to murder his wife; Leona Helmsley, convicted of cheating on income taxes, and Jonathan Jay Pollard, convicted of spying for Israel, has been contacted by Willie Horton, the convicted murderer whose rape of a woman while he was on furlough was a chief issue in the 1988 presidential campaign. Mr. Dershowitz confirmed that he was having research done on Mr. Horton's appeal of a life sentence and would take the case if he decided it had merit.

Short Takes

Brown University has expelled a student for shouting racial epithets in violation of an anti-harassment rule enacted in 1989 to combat racism on campus, one of many such codes instituted at American universities in recent years. Douglas Hann, a varsity football player, was found by a student committee to have shouted anti-black, anti-Semitic and anti-homosexual remarks after a drinking party to celebrate his 21st birthday. It is thought to be the first such expulsion in the country. The codes have been attacked as violating constitutional guarantees of free speech.

The need for a "new world order" is frequently mentioned by President George Bush. John Taylor Gatto says in a letter to The New York Times, "'A new world order' is a perfectly good translation of 'novus ordo seclorum.'" Those three Latin words have been at the base of the Egyptian pyramid on the U.S. dollar bill for generations.

Shorter Takes: The Washington Post described a convicted 15-year-old drug dealer slain in an inner-city shooting as "streetwise." William Hoffman said in a letter to The Post that the youth would have been better described as "streetstupid." ● After being forbidden to smoke on an airliner, Charles L. Compton, 54, wrote a hijacking note, according to the police. Minutes later he said it was a joke, but on landing he was taken to San Diego's Metropolitan Correction Center, where smoking is also forbidden.

Arthur Higbee

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John A. McCone, Ex-CIA Director, Is Dead at 89

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

John A. McCone, 89, who was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission during the Eisenhower administration and head of the Central Intelligence Agency under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, died of a heart attack Thursday at his home in Pebble Beach, California.

Mr. McCone was a California Republican who made a fortune in engineering, shipbuilding and shipping. As director of central intelligence, he was involved in the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 and in the discussions that led to President Johnson's decision in 1965 to commit massive U.S. ground forces to the war in Vietnam.

Mr. McCone was chosen by President Kennedy to head the CIA in September 1961. The administration had just been through the debacle of the Bay of Pigs, the failed invasion of Cuba. The CIA had organized the operation, and Allen Dulles, who had headed the agency since 1953, resigned as a result of it. In choosing Mr. McCone to take over, President Kennedy was mindful of his high standing in Republican circles, and he hoped that the appointment would still criticism of the administration from that quarter.

Mr. McCone proved to be an able and innovative manager in the intelligence field. He increased the agency's ability to collect information by technological means and he set up the CIA's directorate of science and technology.

In August 1962, he warned Mr. Kennedy that the Soviets had installed offensive ballistic missiles in Cuba. The presence of missiles was confirmed on Oct. 10.

In the 1965 discussions about Vietnam, Mr. McCone said that a ground campaign would fail, given the political restraints that would have to be put on it. He said the United States could not win the war unless it bombed North Vietnam into submission.

In April 1965, he resigned when Mr. Johnson refused to back his attempts to bring all of the government's intelligence efforts under the wing of the CIA.

After his government service, Mr. McCone resumed his business activities, becoming chairman of Hendy International Co. and serving as a director of several companies, including ITT Corp.

In 1973, he was called before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to testify in an inquiry into whether ITT and other multinational companies had tried to bring about the downfall of Salvador Allende's government in Chile.

(NYT, WP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev Rebuffs Europe on Baltics

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has rejected European arguments that Moscow is mishandling the situation in the Soviet Baltic region, Tass said Sunday.

The official news agency said that Mr. Gorbachev, who met Saturday with the foreign ministers of Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands, "spoke frankly about a recent wave of suspicion, denunciation and even direct accusations against him because of his alleged departure from the objectives and principles of *perestroika*."

Mr. Gorbachev has used armed force to keep Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in the Soviet Union. At least 20 people were killed by troops in the Baltic republics last month. Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev as repeating his claim that the rights of minorities — mainly ethnic Russians — were being abused by the authorities in the Baltic republics.

Bucharest Threatens Rail Strikers

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — The government told railroad workers Sunday that they could be dismissed or prosecuted if they continued their eight-day-old strike. The national stoppage has hit an economy already struggling with acute food shortages in a severe winter, blocking trade with the Soviet Union and disrupting commerce with Western Europe.

Reasserting long-standing demands for wage increases, the strikers were defying a Supreme Court ruling of Friday that ordered a two-month suspension of the stoppage. The rail workers said the order was illegal for procedural reasons.

A government statement said Sunday that refusal to obey the order could result in dismissal, "material responsibility for damages" or "notification of penal inquiry bodies" that would prosecute strikers for criminal law offenses.

Aquino Says Insurgent Threat Fades

BAGUIO, Philippines (Reuters) — President Corazon C. Aquino said Sunday that the Communist insurgency was dying in the Philippines and that rightist rebels were a spent force with their leaders falling one by one.

Mrs. Aquino, who has survived seven army rebellions in her five years in office, spoke to graduating cadets at the Philippine Military Academy in the mountain city of Baguio, 200 kilometers (120 miles) north of Manila.

"The restoration of democracy has destroyed the moral pretensions of the insurgency," Mrs. Aquino declared, "and left only its hardened elements clinging to its dying branches."

British Criticize Pretoria Sanctions

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain criticized on Sunday a decision by Commonwealth foreign ministers to maintain sanctions on South Africa. "We have been encouraging Commonwealth partners to begin lifting restrictive measures," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "Sadly the Committee on South Africa felt unable to recommend action."

Britain argues that President Frederik W. de Klerk's political changes should be rewarded with an easing of sanctions. But nine foreign ministers, representing the Commonwealth's South Africa Committee, which Britain has refused to join, decided Saturday that sanctions should stay.

A statement issued after a one-day meeting in London said sanctions should be lifted in response "not to mere statements of intention, but to the adoption of real and practical steps in the destruction of apartheid."

Contra Leader Is Killed in Managua

MANAGUA (Reuters) — A former leader of the U.S.-backed contras that fought an eight-year civil war against the former Sandinista government of Nicaragua was shot to death in the parking lot of a Managua hotel, the police said Sunday.

Enrique Bermúdez, 58, a former colonel in Anastasio Somoza's National Guard who later led the rebels, was hit by two bullets late Saturday as he got into his car after a meeting in the Hotel Intercontinental, the police said.

Mr. Bermúdez returned to Nicaragua in late 1990 and had been working with former rebels seeking land and other concessions from the Chamorro government. He was for years was a symbol of hard-line resistance to the leftist Sandinista government, which toppled General Somoza in a 1979 revolution.

For the Record

A U.S. Marine was hurt in a late-night rocket attack on the residence of U.S. Embassy security staff in the Chilean capital, Santiago, the police said Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Indian security forces shot and killed 13 suspected Sikh militants, stepping up an anti-separatist drive in the northern state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday. *(AFP)*

Rescue workers found the bodies of seven people, including a 2-year-old child, killed by an avalanche near Courmayeur on the Italian side of Mont Blanc on Sunday, the police said. A spokesman said rescuers held out little hope for 10 other people feared buried. *(Reuters)*

Guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government said Sunday they ambushed a supply convoy in the northern province of Samangan, killing 14 people and burning four military vehicles. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Talks aimed at resolving a 70-day strike by staff at the airport in Bastia, on Corsica, failed Saturday, a source said. Employees are seeking increased job security from Air-Inter and Air France, the two national airlines. *(AFP)*

Algeria's national airline, Air Algérie, canceled almost 30 percent of its scheduled international flights in February because of declining traffic related to the Gulf crisis, officials said Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Egypt is suspending all flights between Cairo and Algiers to protest an attack by pro-Iraqi demonstrators Friday on the Algiers offices of EgyptAir, the Egyptian state airline. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: China, Gambia, Greece, United States.
TUESDAY: Nepal.
THURSDAY: Bangladesh.
SATURDAY: Brunei, Guyana.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	3	37	-1	30	c
Athens	18	64	8	46	fr
Barcelona	16	61	8	46	r
Belgrade	3	37	-3	27	c
Berlin	3	37	-3	27	c
Brussels	3	37	-3	27	c
Budapest	-2	28	-4	25	fr
Copenhagen	1	34	-1	30	fr
Costa Del Sol	14	57	3	37	c
Dublin	6	43	3	37	r
Edinburgh	6	43	0	32	c
Faro	18	64	7	45	fr
Florence	3	37	1	34	r
Frankfurt	4	39	0	32	fr
Geneva	3	37	-2	28	c
Helsinki	-5	23	-12	10	c
Las Palmas	20	68	14	57	c
Lisbon	17	63	6	43	c
London	7	45	4	39	r
Luxembourg	3	37	-3	27	c
Madrid	3	37	1	34	r
Milan	6	43	-4	25	r
Moscow	-5	23	-7	19	fr
Munich	3	37	-2	28	fr
Nice	10	50	5	41	c
Oslo	-1	30	-9	16	c
Paris	5	41	0	32	c
Prague	1	34	-3	27	fr
Reykjavik	1	34	0	32	fr
Rome	14	57	12	54	r
Stockholm	-6	21	-11	12	fr
Strasbourg	4	39	-4	25	c
Venice	7	45	-2	28	c
Vienna	4	39	-2	28	fr
Warsaw	-1	30	-6	21	fr
Zurich	2	36	-4	25	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	20	68	10	50	fr
Istanbul	8	46	5	41	r
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	na
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	19	66	sl

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	36	97	21	70	fr
Beijing	—	—	—	—	na
Hong Kong	18	64	16	61	cl
Manila	33	91	24	75	fr
New Delhi	18	64	10	50	fr
Seoul	5	41	-6	21	fr
Shanghai	8	46	-1	30	fr
Singapore	33	91	24	75	fr
Taipei	16	61	12	55	fr
Tokyo	9	48	2	36	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	16	61	7	45	r
Cape Town	29	86	14	57	c
Casablanca	15	59	6	43	c
Harare	28	82	18	64	c
Lagos	31	88	27	81	c
Nairobi	29	84	14	57	c
Tunis	12	54	5	41	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	23	73	18	64	fr
Lima	26	79	22	72	c
Mexico City	24	75	7	45	c
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	22	72	c
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	0	32	-4	25	pc
Atlanta	10	50	7	45	r
Boston	4	39	-1	30	sn
Chicago	4	39	-1	30	c
Denver	7	45	-4	25	c
Detroit	0	32	-5	23	sn
Honolulu	27	81	20	68	pc
Houston	22	72	15	59	pc
Los Angeles	20	68	9	48	pc
Miami	22	72	16	61	pc
Minneapolis	-1	30	-5	23	sn
Montreal	-3	27	-4	25	sn
Nassau	28	79	16	61	pc
New York	5	41	1	34	r
Phoenix	22	72	10	50	pc
San Francisco	17	63	7	45	pc
Seattle	7	45	2	36	r
Toronto	-2	28	-9	16	sn
Washington	10	50	1	34	r

cl-cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 2—5 (37—23). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 7—1 (45—34). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 5—1 (41—30). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 8—2 (46—36). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 5—1 (41—25). ROME: Rain. Temp. 14—2 (57—36). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 3—3 (37—27). BANGKOK: Not available. HONG KONG: Sunny. Temp. 19—16 (66—59). MANILA: Not available. SEOUL: Not available. SINGAPORE: Not available. TOKYO: Not available.

WAR IN THE GULF: Italy, with support in the EC, seeks agreement on a framework to approach Middle East problems

De Michelis Urges 'Helsinki' Talks on War's Aftermath

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy said Sunday he was confident that he would obtain broad international support for the establishment of a Helsinki-type conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East to deal with the immediate aftermath of the war in the Gulf.

Mr. De Michelis said that he had a "positive" response to the proposal this weekend in Moscow in talks with the Soviet and Iranian foreign ministers. He said he hoped to attract more support within the European Community after meeting EC foreign ministers Tuesday.

The proposal already has the support of three EC nations besides Italy — France, Spain and Portugal.

On Thursday, he and the foreign ministers of Luxembourg and the Netherlands will meet in Madrid with their counterparts from five north African nations in an attempt to broaden acceptance of the plan.

And the same three men plan to meet with eight Arab foreign ministers next Monday.

Mr. De Michelis acknowledged that U.S. reaction to the proposal has been cautious, mainly because of concern that the plan might undermine Israel's position. On the other hand, he added, the Israeli government sent him a letter earlier this year that explicitly stated its interest in the idea of a Helsinki-style approach.

The chief advantage of a security conference, he said, would be that it would establish the framework for tackling the problems of the region — such as the Israeli-Palestinian crisis — without having to immediately confront those issues head-on. The system had worked well in Europe, he said, citing as an example the achievement of a historic agreement on disarmament by participating countries.

He said some of those principles could work in the Middle East, including the recognition of the inviolability of frontiers and the implementation of military confidence-building and arms limitation measures.

This would give Israel the security guarantees that it has long sought, he said, without the immediate need to sit down at an international conference table with the Palestinians. On the other hand, it would give the Israelis and the Arabs a forum to discuss their differences on a less formal level.

On other matters, Mr. De Michelis said he found no weakening of Soviet support for the United Nations resolutions demanding Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

And he said Iraq's conditional offer to withdraw on Friday was a real sign of weakness.

"I consider that, politically speaking, Saddam Hussein is finished," he said. "Until that statement was released, the Iraqi position was foolish and unacceptable, but at least it had the argument of win or die. But now? Consider also the effect on the Iraqi Army."

Mr. De Michelis said a Helsinki-type conference would not contradict but rather complement both approaches now being discussed:

- A regional security arrangement, as proposed by the Iranians, many of the Arab countries and, to a certain extent, by the United States
- A global Middle East peace conference, favored by the Soviet Union.

"I do repeat that Helsinki was a process," he said. "From 1975 until 1990, there was a series of follow-up conference and then, when the moment was proper, it was possible to deal with the difficult problem of disarmament. In the end, we had the Paris treaty on conventional disarmament, which has been a major step with respect to security. The idea for the Middle East is the same. You would have a framework to avoid the criticism that we are incapable of dealing with the problems."

Such a process would have to deal not only with the Israeli-Palestinian question, he said, but also issues such as economic development, the division between have and have-not countries and the question of migration from North Africa to Europe.

It would be broad-based, involving about 40 Middle Eastern and Mediterranean countries, he said, but the principal players would be the Arab countries, Israel, the European Community, the Soviet Union, the United States and Canada.

Mr. De Michelis said Europe has to be involved in the security of the Middle East because its own security is involved.

Jerome Delay/Agence France-Presse

President George Bush, bundled up against the Maine cold, setting out with a stout cane for a brisk walk in Kennebunkport in the company of the press.

Bush, in Church, Hears an Appeal To End Bombing

Reuters

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — A church service attended by President George Bush and his wife was disrupted Sunday when a man in the congregation made an impassioned appeal to stop the bombing of Iraq.

"This is the most vicious, immoral act. Stop this massacre. Stop this bombing," said the man, who stood up and spoke for about five minutes at Kennebunkport's First Congregational Church as the president listened impassively.

The protester, who was later identified as John Schuchardt, a Massachusetts lawyer, was forcibly removed by security officers after he resumed his harangue later in the service. "In the name of God, stop the bombing!" Mr. Schuchardt shouted as he was wrestled out of the church.

Mr. Schuchardt began his appeal after Patricia Adams, the church's pastor, asked for prayers for people in distress.

Iraq Targets Israeli A-Plant

But Scuds Reportedly Caused No Damage or Casualties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq said Sunday that it fired three Scuds overnight at Israel's Dimona nuclear reactor.

An Iraqi statement said all its missile launchers had returned safely to base after "the heroic missile force launched three destructive missile strikes on the Israeli Dimona nuclear reactor dedicated to war purposes."

Another Scud, the communiqué said, was fired at Haifa.

Israel said two Scuds hit the Jewish state on Saturday night with one landing in the south of the country for the first time.

The chief Israeli army spokesman, Brigadier General Nachman Shai, said there were no reports of casualties or damage.

Asked if Iraq was aiming at the Dimona reactor, in the southern Negev desert, General Shai replied: "I cannot go beyond that point, which is that one of the missiles landed in the southern part of the country."

General Shai said two Scuds, armed with conventional warheads, were fired simultaneously from western Iraq and landed in "open areas." Israel refuses to specify where Scuds land, saying the information would help Iraq improve its aim.

Baghdad experienced its quietest night since the war began Jan. 17, with no air raids late Saturday or early Sunday. The capital was buffeted by heavy rain and a sand storm, impairing visibility to such an extent that air raids may have been postponed.

The military communiqué, Iraq's 52d since the start of the war, said three allied planes were shot down during raids on Iraq and Kuwait.

It said the U.S.-led allies staged 242 air raids on Iraq and Kuwait in the past 24 hours, including 32 on civilian targets. It said there wewre heavy civilian losses but did not elaborate.

Iraq's Defense Ministry newspaper, Al Qadissiya, said in a front-page editorial that the allies would bear the consequences of their unfavorable response to Iraq's conditional offer to withdraw from Kuwait.

"The lack of response from the criminals and traitors to the peace initiative offered by the great Iraq will make the battlefield in the Arab desert a monument to the defeat of evil," the editorial said.

"The heroic armed forces will prove for the first time that the desert sands will be irrigated with American blood, that half of Israel will burn, and the heads of the traitors will be cut off," it said.

The editorial was alluding to Iraq's announcement Friday that it would agree to withdraw from Kuwait if this could be linked with an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, withdrawal of Western forces from the region and reparations for all the war damage inflicted on Iraq. Allied leaders rejected the proposal.

Soldiers on leave arriving in the capital from the war zone reported allied air strikes on the highway linking Kuwait with Basra.

(Reuters, AP)

Most in U.S. Poll Blame Iraq for Deaths at Shelter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An overwhelming majority of Americans believe that Iraq was to blame for the deaths of Iraqi civilians in a U.S. raid on a bunker in Baghdad, and a large majority continues to support the war, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

In the survey, 8 out of 10 people questioned said President Saddam Hussein of Iraq or the Iraqi government were most to blame for the incident Wednesday. A similarly large majority of the 772 people questioned said they believed the assertion by President George Bush that the bombed facility was a military target.

Six out of 10 said the United States should continue bombing military targets "even if Iraqi civilians might be killed."

The poll was conducted Thursday, a day before Iraq made a conditioned proposal, rejected by the allies, to end hostilities. According to the poll, 78 percent said they backed the decision to go to war with Iraq, a level of support that has not changed in more than two weeks.

Iraqi Low-Tech Defense In Sky: Burning Rubber

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — As dawn breaks over Baghdad, men wearing gloves and heavy boots fan out to collect discarded tires, then set them afire. Other residents search for old clothes, bits of plastic — anything that burns.

It is a strange spectacle, but the aim is simple: to create a thick, black smokescreen that might help shield the capital from allied air strikes.

The bonfires are among many low-technology methods used by the Iraqis in their effort to offset the far superior military might of the U.S.-led forces.

Four weeks of intense bombing has had a powerful effect on Baghdad's residents, including the mayor, who said Sunday that he was "in despair" because of the devastation caused by the bombing.

"Four million people are living in a nightmare every day and night," Mayor Jhalid Janaba said in an interview with Britain's Independent Television News.

The mayor said that the river Tigris was contaminated and that the city's pumping stations, sewage treatment and water purification plants were inoperative because of the attacks.

He said that due to bad sanitation caused by the lack of clean water, epidemics of typhoid and cholera were likely.

Britain's Observer newspaper on Sunday quoted Iraq's health minister, Abdul Salem Mohammed Saeed, as saying that Baghdad faced "a very severe risk" of diseases such as diarrhea, salmonella and hepatitis.

A British television correspondent, Brent Sadler, said many people in Baghdad were collecting water from contaminated sources. He said Baghdad's water distribution network collapsed almost immediately after the war began because of massive destruction to power plants.

British television showed pictures of families washing clothes on the banks of the Tigris and filling pots with water. Other pictures showed children ladling water from puddles into containers.

Trees were being cut for firewood, which Mr. Sadler said was illegal before the war.

The mayor said 75 percent of the city's ability to generate electricity has been lost due to allied bombing.

Despite the destruction, there is no visible sign of panic in Baghdad. Residents disregard the air raid sirens, and even the raids themselves, to go about their business.

The bonfire campaign is led by members of President Saddam Hussein's militia, the Popular Army.

Housewives separate papers and other inflammable materials before throwing the daily garbage away. Teenagers, unmindful of the air-raid sirens, collect old shoes, rubber galoshes, scraps of plastic and other refuse that will smolder.

In every corner of the sprawling city, they search for discarded tires, even removing them from stranded or broken-down vehicles, which abound because of the lack of spare parts.

The collected tires are set on fire under the bridges over the Tigris that connect the western and eastern districts of Baghdad.

Tires also are burnt elsewhere in the city, sometimes spewing smoke so thick that the sun is blotted out.

Besides reducing the visibility of allied pilots, the smoke may give a false impression to allied surveillance satellites that parts of Baghdad are burning. *(AP, Reuters)*

POWs: 'Nice Bunch of Fellows, Glad to Be Out of the War'

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

OPRYLAND CAMP, Saudi Arabia — When Sergeant Alan Jones was helping to process some of the first Iraqi prisoners of war delivered to this camp last month, his eyes met the gaze of a young man who looked familiar. Both gave a start of recognition.

"I know you. Where have we met?" the Iraqi prisoner said in fluent English, Sergeant Jones recalled.

It turned out that the 24-year-old Iraqi had lived in Wheeling, Illinois, a Chicago suburb where the sergeant belonged to a Veterans of Foreign Wars post. Mr. Jones said he must have passed the Iraqi often on the street.

The Iraqi, a former engineering student in Chicago whose name was withheld by U.S. authorities, had applied for permanent U.S. residency, but was visiting his father in Iraq on Aug. 2 when Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait. Subsequently drafted, the former student was among 51 Iraqis captured Jan. 24 on Qurah Island off the Kuwaiti coast by an American missile frigate.

"He asked about the Super Bowl," Sergeant Jones said.

Mr. Jones, a 37-year-old federal law-enforcement officer who is a reservist in the 800th Military Police Brigade, and the star-crossed Iraqi student both had a good laugh about their one-in-a-million meeting, and the fear and tension shown by other Iraqi prisoners quickly seemed to ease.

With the war nearly a month old, the flow of Iraqi POWs to allied camps appears to be accelerating. And the camps are getting ready for thousands more in the event of a ground war.

Most Iraqi troops now entering the camps have braved minefields and risked execution by their own forces to give themselves up.

Contrary to some earlier reports that those surrendering were acutely malnourished and infested with lice, Iraqis have arrived here in fairly good shape, military physicians said. While soldiers report meager rations in occupied Kuwait, they appear healthier than expected and far from starvation, said Major Andre Muellnaer, a prison-camp doctor.

More than 1,200 Iraqi prisoners are held in allied EPW (enemy prisoner of war) camps, most of them under Saudi control. Fewer than 100 are held at this U.S. camp.

During a visit to the camp, reporters were not permitted to interview or photograph Iraqi prisoners in keeping with a strict interpretation by U.S. commanders of the rules of the Geneva Conventions. The prisoners generally are held here a few days after processing until they can be turned over to the Saudis.

"Many EPWs have stated that if their faces are recognized by the Iraqis, their families will be killed," said Brigadier General Joseph F. Conlon 3d, commander of the 800th Military Police Brigade. He described his charges as "a nice bunch of fellows" who are "glad to be out of the war." Conversations with prisoners show "some of them don't think that what was done in Kuwait was right," General Conlon added.

Colonel Larry J. Stovall, commander of this camp, said some new arrivals expressed fears of harsh treatment by Americans because of Iraqi propaganda. He said one told him he crossed over anyway because "nothing could have been worse than where I was."

Another prisoner was convinced he would be executed and repeatedly put a finger to his head as if aiming a pistol, Colonel Stovall said. He calmed down after guards showed him the camp's elaborate processing procedures, in which prisoners are searched, stripped, given showers, issued new clothes, photographed, logged into a computer system and shown to tents inside a barbed-wire enclosure surrounded by 12-foot-high sand berms and armed guards.

This complex, designed for nearly 50,000 prisoners, was thrown up in three weeks on a vast site covering more than 600 acres of desert. A similar complex farther west will be able to accommodate 50,000 more, and the military is prepared to expand prisoner capacity if necessary, General Conlon said.

Opryland was named after a hotel and musical theme-park complex in Nashville, Tennessee, headquarters of the 401st Military Police Camp.

Iraq Fabricated Mosque Damage, Pentagon Asserts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Pentagon official said that Iraq deliberately damaged a mosque in the port city of Basra last week to make it appear that the U.S. military had bombed it.

The official said that a bomb from an allied aircraft had landed near the mosque, but that photographic evidence taken at that time showed the bomb did not hit the building or damage it. Photographs taken during the next 24 to 36 hours, however, showed that the building was damaged and its dome was gone, the official said.

He described the evidence after a spokesman for the Joint Chiefs of Staff had said at a Pentagon briefing that Iraq faked civilian damage but offered no proof to support the claim.

"There is some information that indicates that the Iraqis deliberately planned what appears to be collateral damage," the official said. "We saw them inflict some damage on a specific building and then allow media access, when we are absolutely certain that that damage was not inflicted by coalition forces."

From 'a Handful of Sand,' A Vast U.S. Supply Network

By Benjamin Weiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When seven Marines were killed in the Gulf war in what turned out to be a missile fired mistakenly at their vehicle by a U.S. Air Force pilot, field commanders quickly called upon a vast logistics network to come up with something that would avert more deaths by "friendly fire."

From army laboratories and depots around the United States came a number of suggestions, such as stripping special reflective tape across military vehicles or giving soldiers chemical lights to use as infrared beacons. But that was not enough for the army.

It wanted paint, a special kind of paint for tanks, trucks and other vehicles that would emit distinctive infrared rays detectable by sensors in the cockpit of allied jets.

During the weekend of Feb. 2, army officials found a family-owned paint company in Milwaukee, Hentzen Coatings, whose chemists said they could develop the necessary formula. Within days, after testing by the army, the company was churning out thousands of gallons of the paint. By last week, more than 60 tons of paint and other marking matériel had been shipped to the war zone.

On Sunday, however, two U.S. soldiers were killed and six were injured when a U.S. Apache helicopter fired on their vehicles during border engagements with Iraqi forces, a U.S. military officer said in Riyadh.

U.S. officials will not disclose details of the formula or how it remains undetectable to Iraqi pilots, but the incident demonstrates how the military has responded quickly to logistical problems in Operation Desert Storm.

By all accounts, the enormous logistics support for the war has been extraordinarily successful. General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of allied forces, said last week that the "logistical situation" was "absolutely superb."

"There are no logistical problems out there that will be show-stoppers," he said.

Not everything, however, has gone smoothly.

Because not all the requisitioned tan camouflage clothing has arrived, many soldiers are wearing green flak jackets and chemical suits. Similarly, many soldiers continue to smear mud on their green military vehicles while they await supplies of tan paint.

Military officials like to say that in deploying more than 511,000 troops to the Gulf, they moved enough people, cars and household belongings to fill the equivalent of Richmond, Virginia, and Des Moines, Iowa, which have a combined population of 410,000.

Several factors facilitated this operation. One was time. U.S. forces had "161 days to land all that stuff with nobody firing a shot," said Vice Admiral Paul D. Butcher, deputy commander of U.S. Transportation Command at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

A modern infrastructure of bases, ports and military installations already existed in Saudi Arabia. The Saudis also have provided fuel and ground transportation.

To maintain the forces, operations centers in the United States process requisitions from the Gulf around the clock. The army alone has generated a million requisitions covering 931 tons of matériel from the war zone since August. Each request is routed by computer into a complex web of depots, arsenals and other supply centers.

"Now we have to sustain it with everything — from the food that they eat, to the clothes that they wear, to the trucks that they drive, to the weapons that they shoot," said Lieutenant General Marvin D. Brailsford, an army readiness official. "And if we fail, we lose."

Overseeing this flow of supplies is Major General William G. (Gus) Pagonis, chief of logistics in the war zone.

"Pagonis started out with a handful of sand and has built a logistical structure over there that's really kind of amazing," said Major General Charles M. Murray.

The greatest challenges for the logisticians have come from the desert. Roads have had to be built and better tires bought. To prevent equipment from overheating in the summer and early fall, solar shields were needed.

Epoxy tape was rushed to the Gulf for the edges of helicopter blades, which were being eroded by sand whipped by the rotors. Filters were developed for ducts in tanks and other vehicles. A navigational device was adapted to help helicopters avoid sand dunes while flying low at night.

Hussein Ouster Is 'Desirable,' U.S. Aides Say

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials made clear Sunday that, although official U.S. policy does not call for the elimination of Saddam Hussein as Iraq's leader, his demise would make the aftermath of the Gulf war more clear-cut.

Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser to President George Bush, reiterated in a television interview that the death or removal of Mr. Hussein was "not one of our war aims."

But he added, "It would compound the tragedy to end it incompletely and leave this man free to rebuild his forces, to engage again in the kind of aggression which he's obviously been planning for some years."

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said the removal of the Iraqi president "would be a very desirable result," adding, "It would be the preferred result."

Asked how stability could be maintained in the region after the war if Mr. Hussein remained in power, Mr. Baker said it would be "much, much tougher, much more difficult."

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney denied Sunday that U.S. policy had been changed to include the removal of the Iraqi leader, saying that the United States sought only the carrying out of United Nations mandates, which do not include his removal.

India Retracts Accord On Refueling U.S. Jets

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar has withdrawn refueling rights granted last year to U.S. transport planes ferrying supplies between the Philippines and the Gulf, Indian news agencies reported Sunday.

The move followed a threat by the Congress (I) Party to topple his government unless the refueling was halted. The party said the refueling betrayed India's longtime policy of nonalignment.

The Congress (I) Party, which is led by former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, keeps Mr. Shekhar's minority faction in power.

Mr. Shekhar said on a trip to the northern state of Bihar that he had talked with President George Bush about his decision, and that he had stopped the refueling because of the political outcry it created at home. The move is not expected to have much impact on U.S. logistics in the war.

Mr. Shekhar's reversal followed weeks of argument among politicians over his decision to permit U.S. C-130 and other transport planes to refuel at three Indian airports en route from the Philippines to the war theater.

Ghulam Nabi Azad, the party's general secretary, said Saturday that the Congress party, which holds the largest number of seats in Parliament, would not oppose a no-confidence motion against Mr. Shekhar's government unless the refueling was halted.

Criticism of Mr. Shekhar has increased during the past two weeks because of concerns about civilian casualties in Iraq and the U.S. bombing campaign.

The party's decision coincided with a widespread perception here that the United States and its allies rejected Iraq's conditional offer to withdraw from Kuwait too quickly and too harshly.

In granting refueling rights to the United States, Mr. Shekhar modestly redirected India's decades-old foreign policy.

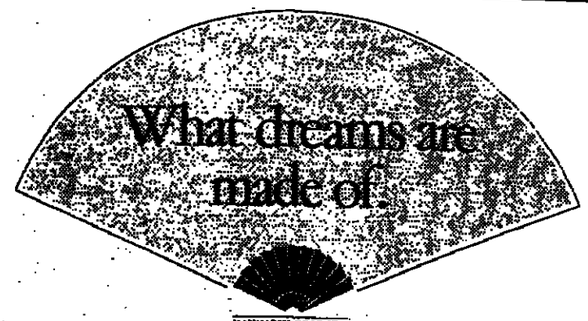
B-52 Makes Emergency Stop in Italy

The Associated Press

PALERMO, Sicily — An American B-52 aircraft jettisoned its bombs over the sea and made an emergency landing here Sunday night after experiencing electrical problems, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The plane landed safely at Palermo's civilian Punta Raisi airport, said Commander John Woodhouse, a spokesman for the U.S. European Command in Stuttgart, Germany.

The Italian news agency ANSA said the B-52 was based in Britain. B-52s have been bombing Iraqi targets in the Gulf war.



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WAR IN THE GULF: Israel wants a clearer view of the new order in the Middle East before commenting on regional peace

A Mideast Expert's View: Land War Could Backfire Politically on U.S.

David Fromkin, an American international lawyer, is the author of "A Peace to End All Peace: Creating The Modern Middle East, 1914-1922" which has been acclaimed as a ground-breaking account of how the modern Middle East came into being and why it is now in turmoil. Mr. Fromkin spoke with Leigh Bruce of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What is your view of the proposal made Friday by Iraq, and what impact do you think it will have on the Arab world?

A. I consider this to be a ruse. I think it will prove to be a successful ruse in that it will have an effect on Arab opinion and Muslim opinion everywhere. It will be taken by Arab opinion and Muslim opinion for a genuine peace initiative.

Q. What does that mean for postwar diplomacy, whether there is a land battle or not?

A. I think it will pose a long-term political problem if there is a land campaign. A land campaign is bound to unite Arab opinion and Muslim opinion against the United States, and this will certainly contribute to that.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. Are you saying that the coalition should try to avoid a land campaign?

A. Yes. I think we can accomplish our objectives by an air campaign that is in effect an extension of the economic embargo imposed before hostilities began. I would call that air campaign "embargo plus." It would focus on the destruction of roads, bridges, trucks and all other methods of supply to the country as a whole and its troops in the field.

•

Q. Do you hold out any hope for the Soviet peace moves?

A. I do not have much hope. The Soviets are playing a very clever diplomatic game, in which they are making themselves into friends of all sides in this conflict. While repeating that they support the United Nations resolutions and the efforts of the coalition, they are managing at the same time to indicate to Iraq, to Iraq's friends everywhere and to the whole of the Arab and Muslim world that really their sympathies are on the other side.

Q. How important is it that Iraq retain some degree of military power after the war to ensure a stable balance of power in the region?

A. Historically, balance of power in the region has meant that there should be a power center in Egypt and another in Mesopotamia and another in Iran. I deliberately say Mesopotamia because Iraq is a country created in 1922 by Britain. It is an artificial country in that the British put together three provinces that did not mix, made an assemblage of discordant peoples and called it a country. There are parts of what we now call Iraq that were Mesopotamian power centers thousands of years ago. If the region is reconstructed, even reconstructed with an eye toward preserving an adequate amount of power in Iraq, it need not be Iraq within its present frontiers.

Q. Does that mean the United States is wrong in saying that it will respect the integrity of Iraq? Wouldn't that risk triggering a general effort to redesign borders?

A. There are very grave dangers in any course of action we take, but many of the risks are unavoidable. The initiation of this crisis by Saddam Hussein created those risks.

Q. To what extent must the Arabs be left to construct their own settlement? What is the proper role of the United States and its allies?

A. I hope the United States and its Western allies will leave the region as soon as possible. But when all is said and done, the United States has borne the burden of the fighting. We are going to bear the burden of fighting again if we make the wrong kind of peace. We must have the preponderant voice in shaping the peace as a result.

We should bear in mind the experience of Britain in that respect. In the 1910s and 1920s, the British — even those who were thought to be most expert in the Middle East, even those who were the old hands that everybody listened to — knew much less about the region than they thought they did. We ought to question carefully whether we really know what we are doing.

Moreover, it would be useful if we were not seen to be the principal architect of the peace. We should listen to our allies, and chiefly to our allies in the Middle East, and become completely conversant with their concerns, their ideas and their desires. Any settlement that we shape ought to take account of and, as best we can, accommodate their views.

•

Q. How far must the United States go after the war in pressing Israel and the Arabs to settle their differences over the Palestinian question? Can there be a stable Middle East without such a settlement?

A. Paradoxically, I think that if the problem of Israel and the Arabs was settled there might well be more unrest in the Middle East rather than less. Israel has served a useful role in providing something that Arab countries and Muslim countries can unite upon.

To arrange a settlement that will allow Israel and her Arab neighbors and Palestinian Arabs to live in peace is worth doing for its own sake. But I think it is illusory to believe that if we solve that problem we will avoid the sorts of problems caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Israel: End War, Then Talk

Shamir Wants Billions in Aid

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday night that Israel would not discuss regional peace initiatives until the Gulf war ends and the new order of the Middle East becomes clear.

In the meantime, Mr. Shamir said, Israel needs billions of dollars in aid to repair damage caused by Iraqi missile attacks and to resettle Soviet Jews. That money, he said, should be provided with no political strings attached.

"I've never heard that the assistance of the United States for the absorption of the Soviet immigrants in Israel is conditioned on political steps we will take or not take," he said.

But the latest allotment of U.S. financial assistance — $400 million in loan guarantees for immigrant housing — is being held up apparently because of Israel's policy of expanding Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Washington asked Israel to provide detailed information on settlement costs and plans before the guarantees would be issued, evidently to ensure that no U.S. money would find its way to the West Bank.

In Washington's view, when and if it and Israel do begin discussing new peace initiatives, the settlements are likely to be one of the most difficult problems.

For now, though, Mr. Shamir continues to make plain that any debate on the matter is moot. He and his government have no intention of giving up any land. Israel, in this view, should stretch from the Mediterranean to the Jordan River.

But, he indicated Sunday, Israel needs lots of money quickly. Missile attacks and added military outlays caused by the war have cost at least $3 billion, officials say.

Iraq fired two more missiles at Israel on Saturday night, the 14th attack. Iraq claimed Sunday that the missiles had hit a nuclear weapons plant in the Negev. The Israeli military said that one of the missiles did fall in that desert but caused no injuries or property damage.

Because of the war, Mr. Shamir said, "It's too early to discuss the future shape of the Middle East."

WAR: *Both Sides Step Up the Pace*

(Continued from page 1)

military commanders on both sides are increasingly oriented toward ground fighting, as expectations grow that President George Bush is drawing nearer to ordering an allied ground offensive to dislodge Iraqi occupation forces from Kuwait.

General Neal asserted that no date for the offensive has been decided. To do so now would be premature, he added, because battlefield conditions are still shifting and allied planes continue their relentless pounding of Iraqi armor and trenches.

"It's clear the decision to go or not go has not been made," said Senator John Warner, a Virginia Republican, after a three-hour briefing in Riyadh from General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander. "It's to be made by our president in consultation with the other forces in this military operation, and he'll make it only after he receives a briefing from Schwarzkopf."

Senator Warner was one of four senators — the others are Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, Daniel Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska — who visited troops and inspected a Patriot anti-missile-missile battery in Riyadh.

Mr. Nunn, who earlier expressed reservations about the Gulf war, said Mr. Bush is right to pursue the bombing campaign against Iraqi forces despite President Saddam Hussein's conditioned cease-fire offer on Friday.

"We'll know when he is withdrawing, and until then, I feel strongly there should be no cease-fire," Mr. Nunn said.

In addition to helicopters, the ground engagements Sunday matched U.S. tanks and personnel carriers, vehicle-mounted TOW anti-tank missiles and field artillery against Iraqi tanks, personnel carriers and multiple rocket launchers, the U.S. command said.

General Neal, briefing reporters at the U.S. command headquarters in Riyadh, said the army's AH-64 Apache helicopters destroyed three Iraqi tanks, three BTR-60 wheeled armored personnel carriers and a multiple rocket launcher in addition to blasting apart a bunker and ammunition dump on the Iraqi side of the front.

After their bunker was destroyed, a group of 10 Iraqi soldiers came out with their hands up and walked across the border with an Apache helicopter thumping along behind to shepherd them on their way, he reported. U.S. soldiers took possession of mortars and ammunition that had been left behind and found documents on the surrendering soldiers that are being evaluated, he said.

General Neal said U.S. forces were at an advantage in the night engagements and reconnaissance patrols because of night-vision devices and other sensors on helicopters and armored vehicles that Iraq is not believed to possess in large quantity. For that reason, he explained, Iraqi reconnaissance patrols are forced to move across the border to draw fire from U.S. units to expose their position.

"It appears they are trying to get the disposition of coalition forces all along the border separating Iraq and Kuwait from Saudi Arabia," he said.

At the same time, a senior U.S. military source said the U.S. forces initiated all seven of Sunday's engagements after spotting Iraqi patrols on both sides of the border or fixed Iraqi positions on the Iraqi side.

Ten more Iraqi soldiers surrendered in a separate engagement, bringing to 20 the number of prisoners taken in the early-morning hours, General Neal said. In all, U.S. and coalition forces have taken 1,263 Iraqi soldiers prisoner, more than half by defections, according to a count by Saudi officials who have responsibility for them.

Since Mr. Hussein's proposals Friday, however, what had been a steady trickle of defections has come to a halt. The Saudi military spokesman, Colonel Ahmed Robayan, said allied commands had no explanation for the change but speculated that many Iraqi soldiers were heartened by the promise of peace and an early return home.

"It could be that the soldiers were hoping to go back to their families without giving themselves up," he added.

General Neal said an investigation has been started to determine how the U.S. Apache helicopter pilot could have fired a missile at friendly armored vehicles. First indications were that the pilot was disoriented and had his aircraft pointed south instead of north when he saw the U.S. vehicles, a military source said.

"This is taking place at night," General Neal emphasized. "It's taking place with moving vehicles. It's just a very difficult environment."

Although U.S. helicopter pilots last fall reported trouble keeping oriented in the featureless Arabian desert while wearing night-vision goggles, General Neal said the goggles did not appear to be a factor in Sunday's incident.

Whatever the reason, the high proportion of U.S. deaths by friendly fire in limited ground action so far raised questions about what is likely to happen if a full-scale ground offensive is launched.

The previous U.S. deaths from friendly fire also involved aircraft mistakenly hitting ground forces. Seven Marines were killed late last month in a Light Armored Vehicle hit by rocket fire from a U.S. warplane. An eighth died from wounds suffered when a U.S. plane dropped a cluster bomb near U.S. positions.

A British spokesman, Group Captain Niall Irving, acknowledged, meanwhile, that a bomb dropped by a British warplane went astray and hit a residential neighborhood in the Iraqi town of Fallouja during a run against bridges on Wednesday.

The Iraqi government had announced that 130 civilians were killed during a bombing Thursday against bridges in the town, 40 miles (70 kilometers) west of Baghdad. There was no explanation for the discrepancy in days, but Captain Irving said British military authorities were investigating what went wrong.

— EDWARD CODY

The Associated Press

U.S. Marines from the 2d Marine Division waving from their truck as they rumbled north in the Saudi desert during preparations for a land offensive against Iraq.

Ordoñez Talks to Libyans

Reuters

TUNIS — The Spanish foreign minister, Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez, discussed an "honorable solution" to the Gulf war with Ibrahim Mohamed Bishari, the foreign minister of Libya, in Tripoli on Sunday, the Libyan press agency reported.

To Bush, Saddam Hussein Is Simply a 'Lying SOB'

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the privacy of the White House, President George Bush refers to Saddam Hussein as "that lying SOB" and has vowed to associates that the Iraqi president will no longer pose a menace to the Gulf region or be able to claim a victory of any kind when the war finally ends.

Mr. Bush has personalized the conflict in his own mind, sources who have counseled with him say, because he is convinced that it springs from "the evil work" of one man — Mr. Hussein.

Mr. Bush is described as being dismayed and incensed at what he considers Mr. Hussein's cold-blooded disregard for his own people, for the military reality facing him and for the truth.

"He just can't accept it that Saddam doesn't understand what all the United States can do to him," a source said. "He can't understand how Saddam can put civilians — women and children — in harm's way. And he can't understand Saddam's lying. He says, 'The guy lied to his own Arab colleagues. Why should I ever believe him? He's a lying SOB.'"

Describing the president's feelings when Mr. Hussein seemed to express willingness to withdraw from Kuwait on Friday, an associate said that Mr. Bush was "one angry Texan" when it developed that the Iraqi leader's offer was accompanied by a long list of unacceptable conditions. Later, in public, Mr. Bush dismissed the Iraqi formulation as a "cruel hoax."

SAUDIS: *Ground War Will Be Test of Nation's Will*

(Continued from page 1)

up" at a vital highway checkpoint, said a Marine sergeant whose squad was assigned, along with a Saudi unit, to man it. "When they did show up, they just sat in the tent and waved people through to our position. Now we have made them stand on the road, but they aren't as vigilant as we want them to be. They leave their posts a lot in the middle of the night. Turn around, they're gone."

A sergeant who has worked intensively with Saudi infantrymen on the firing range said none came close to hitting the bull's-eye. "They had trouble hitting the target," he said.

All around Saudi encampments in the desert are parked rows of new Toyotas and full-sized U.S. cars. They belong to the soldiers, who hop into them whenever they can and head into town, shedding their uniforms. Officers spend much of their time attending to business interests in the rear, said Western military attachés who know the Saudi Army well.

The problem has been around since the army's inception.

"As fiercely independent individuals who survived on the desert for centuries with nothing but their own wits and fortitude," wrote Sandra Mackey in "The Saudis," speaking of peacetime troops, "the Saudis are not about to submit to the discipline of the army. Family and tribe remain the center of any Saudi's existence, and for this reason it is difficult to keep the military recruits the country does have at their posts."

Major General Paul Schwartz, on his second tour of duty in Saudi Arabia — this time he is coordinating coalition forces — spoke guardedly about the Saudi Army, emphasizing that some units are better than others, referring to "attitudinal and psychological problems" and insisting that it was unfair to compare Saudi and U.S. troops.

"They are trained and up and ready to fight," he said. "By regional standards, they are qualified and able to defeat this enemy."

Nonetheless, anecdotal evidence of difficulties abounds.

It is hard to see how the slim population base — about 8 million by latest estimate — could produce armed forces large enough to protect a mostly barren nation as big as India from a concerted attack by outsiders. The only solution was to buy high-tech weapons, use foreigners for support jobs in the military as they are used in civil life — and to develop allies who would send help when it was needed.

That is what Saudi Arabia has done in the last 15 years or so.

MOSCOW: *Iraqi-Soviet Talks*

(Continued from page 1)

foreign forces withdraw from the Gulf, that Israel withdraw from occupied Arab lands and that Iraq be paid compensation for war damage.

But Mr. Churkin said that the main point in the Soviet view was that the Iraqi leadership spoke publicly for the first time of withdrawing from Kuwait, adding, "We hope that this announcement can become the starting point for peace, and will not be fruitless."

Since launching their latest mediating effort a week ago, the Soviets have steadfastly insisted that they adhere to the United Nations resolutions demanding an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwaiti lands, and Mr. Churkin stressed that this would be made clear to Mr. Aziz.

That position has prevented any estrangement between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. On the contrary, representatives of the European Community welcomed the Soviet efforts after meeting Saturday with Mr. Gorbachev.

One of the representatives, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, said after the meeting, "As long as on basics we don't differ, it could very well be we should accept that Moscow is in a better position at this time to conduct the talks directly with Baghdad than, for example, we are, or even Washington."

Moscow's effort has also included talks between Soviet leaders and the foreign ministers of France, Iran and Kuwait, and Mr. Bessmertnykh has held telephone conversations with the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, and other members of the anti-Iraq coalition. Reports from Washington said that Mr. Gorbachev had also written to President George Bush.

The Soviet effort is thought to derive from several motives. Chief among them is a general alarm over a massive ground war near the Soviet Union's southern borders over which Moscow has no control.

On the domestic front, opposition to the war has become a rallying cause for the military and the newly invigorated conservative forces. Kremlin leaders also fear that a prolonged conflict could fan passions in the large Muslim populations of the Soviet Union.

In the longer term, Moscow is presumed to want a role in any postwar settlement. The Kremlin is thought to hope that even if the current mediating effort fails, it will help boost Moscow's standing in the Arab world.

Gulf Notes

■ **Black rain caused by smoke** from burning oil installations in Iraq fell over western Iran on Sunday and polluted "environmental, water and agricultural resources," the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported.

■ **Trucks carrying 50 tons** of emergency medical supplies given through Unicef and the World Health Organization for the treatment of mothers and children arrived in Baghdad on Saturday.

■ **The weather in the Gulf region** was expected to be mostly clear on Monday, with a few showers possible from central Saudi Arabia to the Gulf, U.S. forecasters said.

■ **Another 320 refugees** fleeing the war — mainly Vietnamese, Sudanese and Jordanians — have arrived at the western Iranian border post of Khosravi, IRNA said.

■ **Nearly 90 Iraqi refugees** crossed into Turkey over the weekend, bringing the total to 1,416 since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a security official said.

REHEARSE: *The Allies Prepare*

(Continued from page 1)

and light equipment such as trucks. Their giant burst of flames also sucks away oxygen, which experts pointed out could lead to asphyxiation of Iraqi troops hiding in bunkers.

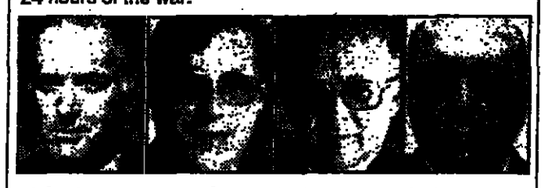
For all the allied successes in an air campaign of more than 76,000 sorties so far, infantry officers acknowledged that most of Iraq's 530,000 soldiers remain hunkered down in a network of bunkers protected by rings of berms and minefields.

The increased tempo of preparations for a ground assault has gone unabated despite Iraq's peace overture Friday. Reconnaissance has showed no sign that Iraqi troops were preparing to evacuate Kuwait, and radio intercepts overheard no orders going out from Baghdad telling Iraqi commanders the war is nearing an end, U.S. officers said.

U.S. military officials from the Pentagon down to Marine colonels in their sand-bunkered tents have emphasized that, if a ground assault is ordered, they will strike at Iraqi troops in Kuwait with a combined-weapons operation uniting allied naval, air and land forces.

The Analysts' View: Day 32

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.



Robert Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

Just as they negotiated the end of the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war, the Soviets have much to gain from being the "honest broker" in the current conflict. They will benefit in particular if they can elicit a modification of Iraq's conditions for leaving Kuwait, thus letting Moscow claim that it is helping to halt the destruction of an Arab-Islamic country. By contrast, the United States is preparing for a punishing ground war. It must also begin devising steps to avert the risk of its postwar political isolation in much of the region.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Iraq's reminder that chemical weapons may be used in the conflict must be taken seriously; in particular, artillery-launched chemical shells could be fired at coalition forces concentrating for offensive operations. This will not decisively affect the allied offensive, but the casualties caused will lead to calls for a significant reprisal. Nuclear weapons would represent a disproportionate response, and the carpet bombing of cities would be considered as immoral. Therefore, the coalition should keep in reserve certain types of conventional weapons (napalm, phosphorus bombs) and/or targets (factories, dams) specifically earmarked for purposes of retaliation.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

Although Baghdad's announcement of its willingness to withdraw from Kuwait on its own terms has been rejected by the allies, this is not the last of Iraq's effort to extricate itself from the maelstrom into which Saddam Hussein has cast his country. It is the first swallow, and others can be expected to follow. Baghdad has evidently come to pessimistic conclusions in its recent reassessment of its prospects in the war. In future announcements it will waive many of its conditions for withdrawal, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Hussein will be amenable to a total surrender for fear that it will mean the end of his rule.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

The scope for a Soviet role now does not include an attempt at mediation in the Gulf war. Even less conceivable is a Soviet bid to negotiate by proxy on behalf of the coalition or to propose a face-saving compromise to Iraq. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev knows that the Soviet Union cannot offer a separate deal to Baghdad because Moscow is in no position to deliver on it. Mr. Gorbachev can only try to convince Iraqi leaders that they must capitulate on Kuwait now or expect the worst. In that context, Moscow could promise to help rally political support that would alleviate the impression of a total humiliation for Baghdad. The ground war can still be avoided if Saddam Hussein quickly acts realistically in the light of the military situation and the allies' determination.

ATTACK: *Coalition Ready*

(Continued from page 1)

knows very well that the objectives spelled out by the United Nations must be met in their entirety."

He said the only "positive" element of the Baghdad radio statement on Friday was that it mentioned for the first time the possibility of Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. The Baghdad statement announced readiness to begin a withdrawal but linked the issue to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington that, barring an Iraqi surrender or diplomatic breakthrough, U.S. military officers were planning an attack this week and needed only to hear a final call from Mr. Bush.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed, senior U.S. Army officer as saying that "the table has been set" and that "we are in position — we can go anytime."

"It'll be massive. It'll be violent. It'll be fast," he was quoted as saying.

The Iraqi Army in Kuwait "is close to 50 percent destroyed," an officer told the paper.

U.S. officials in Washington remained steadfast in their insistence that there be no cease-fire until Iraq had begun a massive, rapid pullout from Kuwait.

"We have a certain tempo to our military operations and that tempo is important to maintain to save allied lives," Mr. Scowcroft said. "We're not going to break that tempo unless it is clear that he is complying with that Security Council objective."

The national security adviser said an attack could be averted if the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, conveyed to the Soviets that he would withdraw and that he would do so "on a massive basis, rapidly, obviously dedicated toward total withdrawal without conditions and linkage."

"We would like him out fast," Mr. Scowcroft added. "Fast doesn't mean to try to seek something to try to get a cease-fire and a cessation of operations so that, if he chooses, instead of getting out he can regroup his forces, reinforce them."

There appeared to be mixed diplomatic signals from Iraqi officials.

Iraq's envoy to the United Nations, Abdul Amir Anbari, said Saturday that Iraq had not raised "conditions" for withdrawal but only "issues" for future discussion. But the Iraqi ambassador in Paris, Abdul Razak Hashimi, said Sunday on U.S. television, "We will never surrender unconditionally."

While commenting on an attack date, Mr. Dumas also restated the allied position that the Baghdad announcement on Friday, unless backed by action, amounted to a "ruse."

ANC: *Winnie Mandela's Trial Is Becoming a Fiasco*

(Continued from page 1)

Mandela's bodyguards; the nationalist group has since forced her to disband them.

"I wouldn't testify if I knew I was going to get killed," said a man from Vosloorus. "The people around Winnie are not nice people. They are not interested in fair justice."

The white right wing has begun exploiting the trial, contending that subomed justice will become the norm should the African National Congress be allowed to take power.

Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, a neo-Nazi paramilitary group, said at a rally in Alberton that the refusal of witnesses to testify showed that law and order had failed under the pressure of the congress.

The trial has subjected President Frederik W. de Klerk's motives to scrutiny, since it emerged that the state failed to protect its key witnesses in custody, lost track of the four missing defendants and waited nearly 21 months after the incidents occurred before charging Mrs. Mandela in September.

Some whites have asked whether the government prosecutors are bungling the case to get Mr. de Klerk off the hook with Mr. Mandela, who is central to Mr. de Klerk's plans.

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WAR IN THE GULF: When hard questions are viewed as 'anti-military'

Reporting in the Gulf: One Journalist's Mine Field

Reporters covering the coalition forces in the Gulf are operating under restrictions imposed by the U.S. military that, among other things, bar them from traveling without a military escort, limit their forays into the field to small escorted groups called pools, and require all reports to be cleared by military censors.

James LeMoyne, a Times correspondent who left to write a book, was on assignment for The Times in the Gulf from September to December, before the war began. This is his account of how the rules affected his ability to report.

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

Under Pentagon rules, American military officials decide which American units can be visited by reporters, how long a visit will last, which reporters can make the visit and, to some extent, what soldiers may say, what television cameras can show and what can be written.

Three Pentagon press officials in the Gulf region said they spent significant time analyzing reporters' stories in order to make recommendations on how to sway coverage in the Pentagon's favor.

In the early days of the deployment, Pentagon press officers warned reporters who asked hard questions that they were seen as "anti-military" and that their requests for interviews with senior commanders and visits to the field were in jeopardy. This effectively dampened critical reporting.

The effects of this during several visits to military units were mixed. In some cases, handlers were intrusive and officers were guarded or hostile. This made it almost impossible to speak frankly and get to know the troops. But on other occasions, commanders and troops were eager to share their views, and press officials did not try to control interviews.

At times, Pentagon press officers staged events solely for the cameras; at others, press handlers would stop an on-camera interview because they did not like what was being portrayed.

By far the most open moments came when press officers left reporters alone and troops felt at ease to speak their minds. But if the troops' frank comments angered senior Pentagon officials, reporters' access immediately suffered.

For nearly two months, for example, this reporter had a standing request for an interview with the American commander, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf. For several weeks a Pentagon press officer telephoned with updates on the chances of getting the interview.

"The general liked your last story," the officer would say. Or, more ominously, "The general did not like your last story." He said if articles were not "liked," the interview would probably be denied.

One article the Pentagon officials said they definitely did not like included quotes from army enlisted men who criticized President George Bush and who, after two months in the desert, questioned the purpose of their being sent to fight and perhaps die in Saudi Arabia.

The day the article was published, the Pentagon press officer intimated it might well scuttle the interview with General Schwarzkopf. The interview was later canceled with no explanation other than that the general's "schedule has changed." In a meeting one and a half months later, General Schwarzkopf apologized for the cancellation and denied it was due to the seemingly irksome story.

In the meantime, the commander and some of the men in the unit who had been quoted as being critical of Mr. Bush denounced the article in a letter. A request to return to the unit, to find out why they had apparently changed their minds, was denied.

A few days later an officer of the unit whose members had been quoted paid a quiet visit. He said that he and other men in the unit thought the article was fair, but said "all hell broke loose" when it was published. He said senior commanders had demanded explanations of the soldiers' critical views.

For the next six weeks almost all print news reporters were denied visits to army units. A Pentagon press official said privately that army commanders felt there had been too many "critical" stories.

At one point, in desperation over the military controls, this reporter drove out into the desert with a fellow reporter until we ran into an army armored battalion. The commanding officer was asked if the reporters might spend a few days with his men.

The officer warmly welcomed the reporters — and asked why it was that so few reporters appeared ready to spend time in the field. When told that Pentagon press officials had stopped the reporters, the officer shook his head in disbelief. He said his troops would be delighted to share their lives.

Two hours later the officer, in acute embarrassment, said he had been ordered to throw the reporters out of his camp. The officers and his men seemed stunned. The reporters left as ordered.

Iraqi Exiles Coalesce Under a Syrian Umbrella

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Akram Hakim dreams of overthrowing President Saddam Hussein of Iraq in the name of Islam. Fakhri Kareem has the same wish, but for him, it is Karl Marx, not divinity, who provides the inspiration.

The two men are part of Iraq's disparate exiled opposition, thrown together in an odd coalition formed here Dec. 27 as a putative alternative to Mr. Hussein in a postwar Iraq.

As their presence in Damascus suggests, they reflect a part of Syria's complex aims in the war.

The coalition includes 17 political groups which, divided by contradictory long-term aims, are drawn together by two factors: most of them, at one time or another, were subjected to the repression of Iraq's dictatorship; and all of them have been obliged to fit into a Syrian design for the postwar Iraqi regime.

It is no coincidence that this coalition of Communists, Kurds, Islamic fundamentalists and Arab nationalists should be formed in Syria.

For two decades, President Hafez Assad has conducted the Arab world's most enduring and deep-rooted feud with Mr. Hussein.

With the onset of the war, the Syrian leader launched himself into a gamble by supporting the American-led coalition against Baghdad, despite strong pro-Iraqi sentiment among many of his people.

Damascus has sent 20,000 soldiers backed by tanks to Saudi Arabia, where, Syria insists, their role is purely defensive. In doing so, Mr. Assad has risked deepening the unpopularity of his harsh regime at home.

His motives, a West European diplomat said, lie partly in the hope that he will emerge as a powerful regional broker whose word will count in the formulation of a postwar order and in dealings between the Arabs and Israel.

Partly, too, he is seeking a cooperative Iraq after the years of vicious hostility between Damascus and Baghdad. The Syrian leader has not forgotten that captured would-be assassins once told him that Mr. Hussein personally entrusted them with their mission.

In joining the anti-Iraq coalition, the Syrian authorities "realize that they have taken a decision that is probably difficult for the average man in the street to understand" after years of anti-American and pan-Arabist dogma here, a senior Western envoy said.

'Whatever frictions exist between the factions will be set aside for the moment, and in the future we will try to dissolve those frictions through peaceful dialogue.'

Akram Hakim, an Iraqi fundamentalist, in Syria plotting Saddam Hussein's overthrow

And they have cracked down hard on signs of pro-Hussein sentiment both among Syrians and among the 350,000 Palestinians living here.

"When the war broke out, they clamped the lid on," a diplomat said. "There was a strong security presence in the Palestinian camps and the message was pretty clear."

Each day, the officially controlled newspapers carry what are portrayed as opinion surveys showing photographs of citizens of Damascus and other cities who dismiss the Iraqi leader as a brutal aggressor.

That is the official truth. In taxis across town, however, it is common to find drivers tuning in to the Baghdad radio's denunciations of Washington's Arab allies, including the Syrian leader.

In its effort to lessen pro-Iraqi sentiment, Damascus has also sought to convince its people that while Saddam may appear an Arab champion, his actions have actually damaged the Arab cause.

"They are making a major effort to educate," a diplomat said. "They are telling their people that Saddam Hussein is leading his country to suicide, and that this is the wrong war in the wrong place at the wrong time."

Syrian war aims contain further complexities. Primarily, officials said, Damascus wants to see Mr. Hussein discredited and neutralized as a political power, both in his country and in the region, and does not want him to emerge either as a martyr or a hero. But that does not mean Syria is seeking a total rout of the Iraqis.

Damascus has long sought to promote the idea that Israel will not listen to Arab and Palestinian demands for the return of occupied lands and a comprehensive peace as long as Arab nations offer no credible military threat. Allied destruction of the Iraqi military, thus, is depicted here as a major setback to the Arab ability to press its cause in the conflict with Israel.

"Syria does not want to see Iraq dismembered," a Western diplomat said. "The Syrians are worried that the destruction of Iraq's military and infrastructure will diminish overall Arab power. And they are worried that Israel will come out of this stronger than ever."

In this framework, the coalition of exiled Iraqi movements, which the United States has not formally acknowledged, is struggling both to seek Western recognition and to rebut the suggestion that it has been established as a Syrian puppet.

Mr. Kareem acknowledged that outsiders "think that since the opposition has a presence in Syria, this means that it is subject to Syrian pressure."

"But in reality, there is objective common ground between us because we are against Saddam Hussein," he said.

MARCH in MADRID

6 ■ 10 CLIMATIZACION'91 — CLIMATIZACION International Air-Conditioning, Ventilation, Cooling and Heating Trade Fair.

16 ■ 24 expoocio — EXPO/OCIO Hobbies and Leisure Fair.

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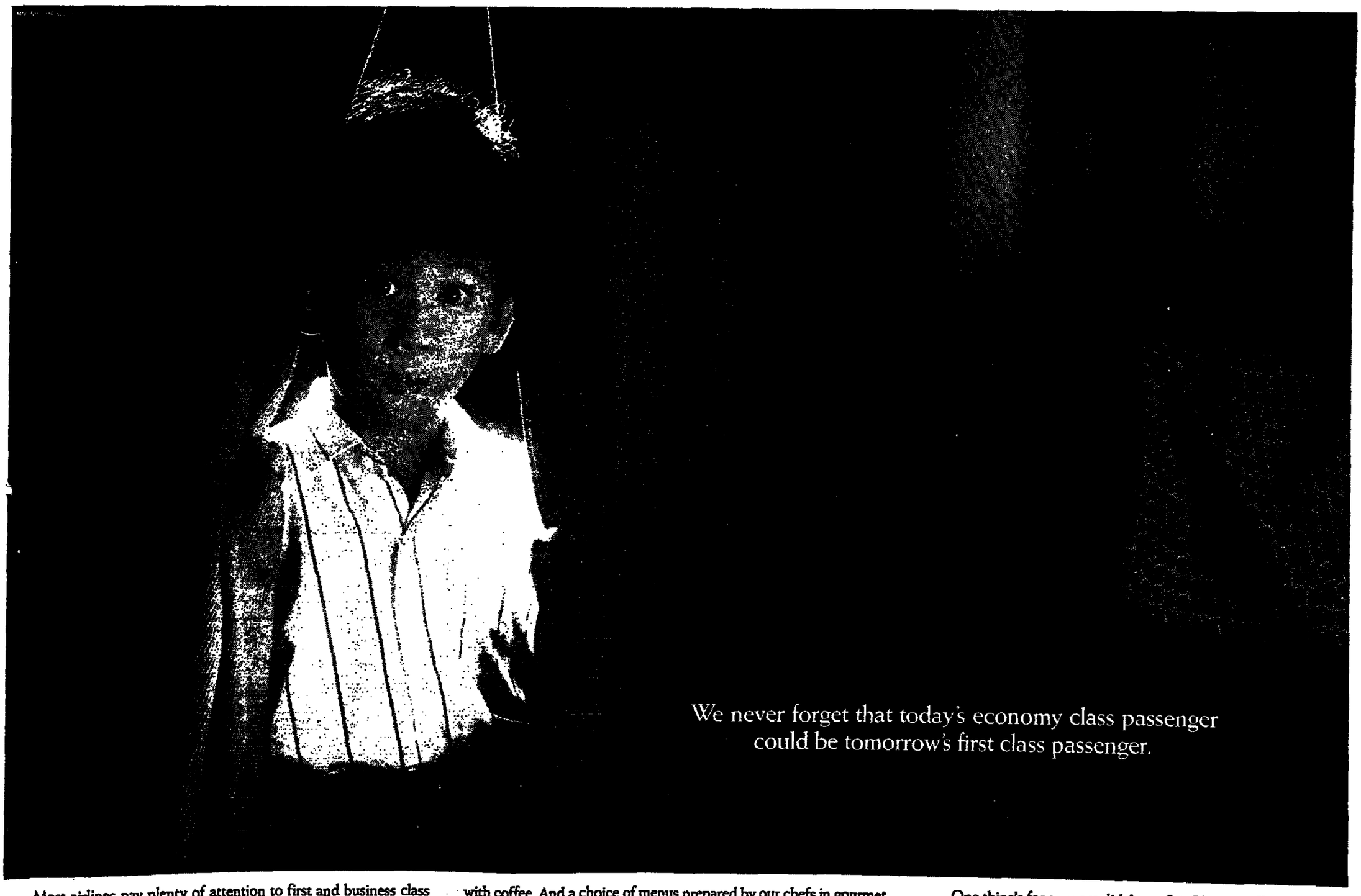

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OPINION

Scheming to Survive

The confusion sown by Saddam Hussein's tricky peace bid confirms, if any proof were needed, that the Iraqi president is no madman bent on personal or national suicide. Besides trying to divide the coalition arrayed against Iraq, his arrogant and ambiguous offer to withdraw from Kuwait makes selfish sense. Immediately, it might delay a ground attack. Longer term, by trying to start a negotiating process now Saddam stands a better chance of clinging to power, claiming moral victory and retaining a strong military.

On closer scrutiny, this survivalist strategy may also help explain what Iraq has done, and has not done, since the first strike by allied air power a month ago. Knowing that he could never prevail in battle, Saddam has instead settled on hanging on long enough to demonstrate to poor Arabs his courage as a battler against American imperialism and Western infidels. Assuming that that is his purpose, the military implications become clear — put up enough of a fight to impress his Arab and Islamic audience, but not enough to trigger a massive ground war.

This could be one explanation for why Iraq has so far failed to use chemical or biological weapons known to be in its arsenal. It would also explain the comparative absence of much-abhorred terrorist incidents against noncombatants elsewhere.

From Saddam's vantage, the Scud attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia also make ample sense: The weapon generates headlines and vivid television images, and its callous use against Israelis repeatedly tempts them to plunge into the war, a step that would make it harder for Arab states to remain in the allied coalition.

For the same reason, cross-border raids on abandoned Saudi Arabian villages can be seen to have rational motives. And diversionary strategems like spouting oil into the Gulf can impress a Third World audience likely to discount outraged protests of affluent, First World environmentalists.

And this may also illuminate Saddam's motives for letting scores of Iraqi warplanes seek asylum in Iran. Every bit of costly hardware that he moves out of harm's way can be available to him once the shooting war is over, or so he may reckon.

The flaws in this strategy are probably unavoidable — that Iran may decide to hang on to the planes, to weaken Iraq, and that the destruction of infrastructure in Iraq may deny Saddam a political victory.

He has already given away all that Iraq claimed it had won in the eight-year war with Iran. If he now yields up Kuwait, and has nothing to show for it, Saddam may yet become Humpty-Dumpty. Meanwhile, however, playing one shrewd card after another, he still sits on his wall.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Hooked on Oil

The energy policy now taking shape within the Bush administration is distressingly blind to the oil addiction that underlies the dispatch of 500,000 American troops to the Gulf. If the advance legislative proposals now being circulated accurately reflect the national energy strategy expected to be published this week, the Bush administration remains recklessly reluctant to curb America's appetite for oil.

The United States is overwhelmingly the world's most profligate consumer of oil, mostly for vehicles but also to power industrial processes, heat buildings and provide a small part of the country's electricity. Although America has only 5 percent of the world's population, it consumes a quarter of the world's annual oil production.

The proposals now under discussion ignore the most effective approach to reduction of demand: a hefty tax on gasoline to deter sales. Many high Energy Department officials favor such a tax, but the administration shrinks from the sure political uproar that would follow any proposal to rob the public of its presumed right to cheap gas. Without such a tax, it will be virtually impossible to charge drivers the true cost of the fuel they consume — counting the hidden costs of environmental damage and military expeditions to protect oil supplies.

The administration has also ruled out the second-best approach to cutting demand: mandating higher gas mileage standards for cars. On Friday, President George Bush told a group of scientists that, while the nation needed to reduce its vulnerability to foreign oil, it must avoid "unwise and extreme methods" such as "excessive" mileage standards.

While paying only lip service to efficiency and conservation, the emerging policy emphasizes increasing supply. It seeks to encourage exploration and drilling for oil in the pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in northern Alaska as well as on the outer continental shelf off the East Coast, the Florida panhandle, and Southern California. It encourages the use of nuclear power by reducing licensing hurdles. It would ease the regulation of oil and gas pipelines. And it would require a small percentage of fleet vehicles to use nongasoline fuels, thus providing some encouragement for the marketing of alternative fuels.

There are reasonable arguments for increasing the supply of energy, but many of these steps entail environmental or safety risks and are sure to stir strong opposition. It is not yet clear that increasing supply is more sensible than saving the same amount of energy through greater efficiency.

No doubt a balance is needed. But the administration's approach is far too one-sided to encourage confidence in its soundness, let alone win the support vital to any effective energy program.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poland and Mexico

Poland has now launched itself into the great leap from centralized Communist rule to a market economy — a transition requiring great political courage. While the same leap lies ahead of all of Eastern Europe, the Poles have gone further and faster than the others. It has often been said that there is no precedent in modern experience for this enormous transformation, and in the strictest sense that is true. But it is not entirely a leap in the dark. Half a world away, the Poles can see an interesting model — and a highly promising one — in Mexico.

The differences between the two countries' situations are too obvious to require much elaboration. The similarities, less conspicuous, deserve notice. While Mexico was never a police state, its long tradition of authoritarian one-party politics is only now dissolving. Both Mexico and Poland entered the 1980s with their economies largely closed to the outside world. State ownership never went as far in Mexico as in Poland, but a decade ago nearly half of Mexico's GNP was in the public sector.

The standard of living is a little higher in Poland, but in both, the GNP per person is just under $2,000 a year. That puts them, in a worldwide comparison, in roughly the middle — 10 times as rich as the really poor, and one-tenth as rich as the really rich.

Mexico, pitched into crisis by its foreign debts and the falling oil prices of the early 1980s, now has had seven or eight years of experience with reform on an almost revolutionary scale. The first thing that the Mexicans had to do was to get inflation under control and eliminate the budget deficits that were generating it. During the past year the Poles have made great progress in that same struggle. The Mexicans opened up their country to foreign trade and competition, as the Poles also have done. The Mexicans have been able to negotiate sharp reductions in the burden of debt service, an exercise that still lies ahead of the Poles. The Mexicans have sold hundreds of formerly state-owned enterprises to private owners. They are now the world's leaders in the art and science of privatization, a process just getting under way in Poland.

None of this has been painless. Mexicans suffered a dire drop in living standards in the mid-1980s and have only recently begun to recover. Some Poles may wonder whether reform is worth it, but the Mexican economy is growing again, and quite rapidly. Capital is moving into the country from abroad, and investment is rising. Transforming a country's economy takes not only courage but great patience and stamina as well. Prospects for Mexicans are better than they have been for decades — and although Poland is at a much earlier stage of the process, that is true for the Poles as well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Unacceptable Conditions

The joy was short. The first radio report from Baghdad announced the acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 660, "including the clause about Iraqi withdrawal" from Kuwait. A short while later, the conditions were listed. Those conditions are unacceptable to the alliance for the liberation of Kuwait. Resolution 660 demands unconditional withdrawal. The "conditions" are such that they would be equal to a victory for the Iraqi dictator. Only Moscow did not categorically reject the Iraqi offer. That is no wonder. Saddam Hussein, who was Moscow's most important ally in the Near East for many years, had asked the Soviet Union to actively pursue a peaceful solution. For some time now the Soviets have renewed efforts to gain political influence in the Middle East.

— Welt am Sonntag (Hamburg).

In international relations, fear is much more often the spur to good behavior than love, and it is profoundly to be hoped that this Gulf war will end in such a way as to inspire fear of American strength throughout the Middle East. That will require a military occupation of Iraq, the complete destruction of Iraq's armed forces, and the trial and punishment of Saddam Hussein and his principal Ba'ath henchmen. Nothing less will suffice to teach governments and peoples — particularly those of Syria and Iran — never again to believe what they read about American decadence.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

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Help Iraqis Wake Up to Their Dictator's Folly

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Saddam Hussein, with his conditional offer to leave Kuwait, finally concedes that he cannot win a military victory, but he still angles for a political one. George Bush, with his call for Iraqis to dump their dictator, finally reveals that he will not be content with military success and he intends to deny his adversary a postwar political triumph as well.

Ridding Iraq of Saddam is surely the correct ultimate aim. If he were to survive the war as a hero, he would be like a starship emitting undeflectable death rays, more lethal than any of the look-alike henchmen who might replace him.

But a frontal assault on Saddam will not work. President Bush should let pressure for his departure occur naturally, as a by-product of war and negotiations. He made several avoidable mistakes last week in pursuit of his quarry and could be heading toward other miscues.

The Iraqi nemesis caught everyone off guard on Friday with his highly contaminated statement about withdrawal from Kuwait. Although it was peppered with obscure Arab verbs and linked to a host of unacceptable conditions, it still ignited sparks of hope. Mr. Bush did well to characterize the package as "a cruel hoax" and deflate unfounded and divisive optimism.

But Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, ran to the podium too quickly and erred in saying that the statement contained nothing new. Of course there was something new. For the first time, Baghdad hinted that it would comply with United Nations Resolution 660 and withdraw from Kuwait.

Aides intercepted Mr. Bush before his early morning speech and told him so, but his corrective did not go far enough. He ended up saying that there was "nothing new here, with the possible exception of" the withdrawal point. When the dust settles, such grudging talk might damage Mr. Bush's well-earned credibility. It could also look like unseemly overeagerness to discard any peace overture and simply get on with the war.

Other coalition partners, like Canada, reacted much more smartly, noting that the withdrawal point was new but that it was tied to old and new conditions rejected by the United Nations.

Mr. Bush's aides were also surprised on Friday to hear him invite the Iraqi military and people "to take matters into their own hands" and rid themselves of their accursed dictator. Although that mirrors the private sentiments of almost all national leaders, no one wants to be accused of creating new objectives, exceeding the UN mandate and prolonging the war.

Mr. Bush's indiscretion was doubly unwise because he committed it gratuitously. He had no intelligence information to suggest a receptive military audience in Iraq. He only hoped there might be one.

The president could make yet another misstep away from where he wants to go if he orders a ground attack now in the face of the current round of Iraqi-Iranian-Soviet diplomacy. To listen to high Bush administration officials, that is precisely what their boss still has in mind and what they themselves still believe is best.

Perhaps they will feel otherwise after Monday's meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the Iraqi foreign minister. Tariq Aziz can be expected to use his visit to make the new Iraqi offer more palatable. Mr. Bush will look like the villain if he rushes into land battle before this "peace game" has played out.

The United States will need the world's full faith and credit to hold the coalition together and maneuver Saddam from power. The trick is to keep moving in that direction, never making his ouster an explicit aim of policy, nailing down tough agreements at each stage of talks, then moving on to set new and reasonable requirements, never overloading the bargaining circuits.

If Saddam is really angling for a cease-fire and will buy an unconditional and total withdrawal, agree to it. But insist that his forces clear the mine fields and leave heavy weapons behind. Maintain the full trade embargo. It is essential to fulfilling the second part of the UN resolution, requiring the restoration of stability in the Gulf. End the embargo only after Iraq agrees to reduce the size of its armed forces, destroy its nuclear and chemical weapons stockpiles and related facilities, and grant inspection rights to the United Nations.

These tough and reasonable demands might help Iraqis wake up to the fact that their maximum leader has squandered their lives and resources in two self-aggrandizing and unwinnable wars, and help them to do the right thing.

The New York Times.

A More Orderly World, Not a 'New World Order'

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — George Bush's phrase "new world order" has caught on. That is unfortunate on several counts.

One is the phrase itself. To some it carries echoes of Hitler's "world order" scheme, under German boots. To others it sounds like demands for "a new world economic order" that were launched from Algiers a generation ago. It is likely that the White House hoped Mr. Bush's version would please the Third World, forgetting that the previous effort only sharpened North-South tensions and ended in fiasco.

There is something primordial about all this worldwide provincialism, chauvinism, separatism, ethnicism and fundamentalism.'

But more important, coming from Washington in its present posture of lone superpower, a call for "order" chills practically everybody else. Some translate it as Pax Americana, an avowed American desire to dominate the globe.

"Order" means so many different things. There are the orders of rank, which means imposed hierarchy; the fraternal and monastic orders, which means voluntary cooperation and self-discipline; numerical order, which means sequence; rules of procedure, as in point of order; command, as in money order or a military order, and, of course, simply the opposite of disorder.

The last is what President Bush had in mind, a way of organizing relations between governments so that people could feel safer, the kind of order established by law with the consent of the governed.

That in itself is a tall order, a reach that goes far beyond the meaning of the word and falls far short of anything visibly within grasp of disputatious societies and the governments that rule and sometimes represent them. It is much less than universal justice, but much more than humans have ever managed on a global scale.

The failure is not for lack of aspiration. The League of Nations was an attempt after World War I to replace the authoritarian balance-of-power principle established after the Napoleonic wars to keep the powers (all European) at peace among themselves. Even earlier, in 1910, the Scottish-born American steel baron Andrew Carnegie established an "Endowment for International Peace" in the belief that getting a few people together, mainly his friends Theodore Roosevelt of the United States and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, could prevent war.

In his recent retirement speech as president of the Carnegie Foundation, Thomas L. Hughes made some penetrating points to show why it is even harder now than at the beginning of this bloody century to produce a reliable order for the world.

The central problem is that it is not acceptable to very many people who have their own ideas about what they would concede or abandon to get along with neighbors. This is the inevitable downside of democracy, which extols pluralism. And even though a minority of the world's people live under democracies, practically everybody has strong ideas about the rights of his or her nation, religious group, clan or ethnic group to determine its fate.

"It is clear," Mr. Hughes said, "that we face a new kind of contest between the policies of peace ... The incompatibilities of pluralism are looking increasingly ominous."

Andrew Carnegie thought that the politics of peace was a matter of getting rational state leaders to reconcile their disputes. We still hear the notion in the insistence on "dialogue" with Iraq's Saddam Hussein — trying to talk out the problem.

But the world has changed, not only with technology and instant communication but also in how people define allegiance and what they expect for it. "There is something primordial about all this worldwide provincialism, chauvinism, separatism, ethnicism and fundamentalism," Mr. Hughes said. "People power has proved adept at leaping over governments, tumbling walls, collapsing political structures, punishing helpless incumbents and sending ideologies to the dustbin."

Adamant diversity and the spread of a sense that self-respect, acknowledged dignity, is the right of all peoples have undermined the old established order. But they do not make for global community automatically, rather for what Mr. Hughes called "the descent of pluralism into acrimony and antagonism."

So the task is the old one of finding and asserting the common will of people beyond all their differences. There will always be some who seek advantage by force, and if law is to bring safety, others will have to resist. They will succeed if enough people have the wish and the courage to support them.

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Bruntland talks of a "new world ethic." What Mr. Bush evidently means is rules of international behavior, mutual recognition that security is everybody's concern and responsibility. That is needed, but it isn't a "new world order," just a more orderly world.

New York Times Syndication Sales.

A Postwar Job for the United Nations

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — How odd that the United States, champion of internationalism in the Gulf, should have resisted a new United Nations Security Council discussion of the war. It is the same Security Council that the American government repeatedly congratulated for voting 12 condemnations of Iraq, including the resolution authorizing a turn to force. Yet its debate on Thursday, sought by UN members fearing that the bombing was taking the coalition beyond the basic United Nations mandate, was received in Washington as an embarrassment and shoved behind closed doors.

The case for not dishing off the Gulf to the United Nations remains to be made.

In fact, a gap has opened between the consensus UN goal of freeing Kuwait and the more ambitious American hope to undo Saddam Hussein and neutralize Iraq's war-making capacity. And while this gap would close if Iraq withdrew from Kuwait, another gap is widening. It extends not to war aims but to a peace process. Institutionally, the United Nations has not begun consideration of a postwar settlement, but the Bush administration is already working on its own broad terms. Secretary of State James Baker invites the United Nations to "encourage" plans drawn up by others.

It is natural and right that the United States should be thinking of the next stage. The reason is not simply that America has carried the burden of war coalition leadership. Given the range of American interests at stake in the Gulf, it would be negligent not to plan how to serve them after the war.

A series of administration statements, however, has produced no analysis of why or whether it would be good for Americans to get out front. The Bush team seems simply to be figuring that since the United States has called the shots in war, it is entitled to call the shots in peace. Conceivably, George Bush believes he is riding a grand wave that will carry him, if not into history, then at least into a second term. One can sniff an air of unexamined premises that speaks of national confidence but of possible overreaching as well.

To this take-charge tendency, the label of "new world order" is fixed. President Bush first applied the term to define the international cooperation he successfully organized to confront Iraqi aggression. Now it is becoming an umbrella opening over the American drafting of a postwar agenda. In this way does the new world order, a phrase with a nice internationalist ring, become the emblem of an American solution, a Pax Americana as it is sometimes called.

What? America is to be the arbiter, the guarantor, the policeman of the Gulf? Is this where President Bush is headed?

Where is the United Nations or some combination of relevant members? The end of the Cold War finally rendered the United Nations fit for particular challenges. True, it is not practiced at planning or agenda-setting. And the U.S. determination to have the United Nations authorize force but not itself employ force, while necessary in the crisis, deprived the world body of useful command experience. But who can look with a cold eye on the convulsions likely in the postwar Gulf and want Washington to take first responsibility for them? The Gulf is not the Arab-Israeli dispute, an issue far readier for American massage. The case for not dishing off the Gulf to the United Nations remains to be made.

And where is the Soviet Union? Here things get interesting. No sooner had Secretary Baker (with his Moscow counterpart) pledged "mutual U.S.-Soviet efforts to promote Arab-Israeli peace and regional stability" than unnamed White House officials started murmuring in the go-it-alone Pax Americana vein.

Mikhail Gorbachev followed (responded?) by sharpening the Soviet peace initiative begun by former Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze. It would compensate for Soviet retreat from global power-flexing by positioning Moscow as true keeper of the UN flame, constant friend of the Third World and bulwark against postwar American Gulf dominance. Even if Saddam goes no further than his present toying with the initiative, these roles help Mr. Gorbachev fend off conservatives at home. They are also powerful international rallying cries to compete against the American call for a rule of law: one brand of internationalism against another.

The United States wishes Soviet diplomacy well through gritted teeth. But a Soviet Gulf bid that produced an evacuation and cease-fire could benefit the United States, too, especially if it happened before a full-scale ground offensive got under way. It could restore to Mr. Gorbachev some of the internal stature that would make him a more useful partner for Washington in other ways.

The Washington Post.

Allies' Fear Of Travel Is Costly

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — From a military standpoint Saddam Hussein may well be losing the war, but he is winning it economically. That is to say, the coalition allies are losing the Gulf war in strictly economic terms through their own panicky responses to the threat of Iraqi-sponsored terrorism.

The time has come to open a home front in the Gulf war. Europe and the United States must defy Saddam's threatened terrorism and insist on business as usual. Otherwise the economic cost will be so high that the allies will be the losers in this war, whatever the military outcome.

Saddam's most successful weapon has been the standstill he has provoked in travel. So many economic activities depend on travel that the ripple effect is proving disastrous. Recession in many Western economies is being pushed toward depression. The cost of Saddam's as yet phantom campaign of terrorism can be put at hundreds of billions of dollars — probably much more than the immediate cost of the fighting in the Gulf.

Without firing a shot or exploding a single bomb, Iraq's terrorist threat has brought tourism and business air travel close to paralysis. Across Europe, airports have become deserted, theaters are empty, conferences are canceled and restaurants have closed. During the last three months, the specter of terrorist outrages has cut tourism and travel spending around the world by an estimated 25 to 40 percent, depending on the circumstances of individual countries.

The worldwide volume of travel and tourism is nowadays reckoned at $2 trillion a year, employing about 100 million people. The sharp reduction therefore represents a loss of business that can be roughly estimated at between $125 billion and $200 billion. On top of that must be added the related loss of business activity elsewhere in the Western economies. How much of the current slowdown should be attributed to cyclical downturn and how much to the war is anyone's guess, but the travel standstill certainly isn't helping matters.

In European eyes, the trouble started when major American corporations banned their executives from traveling. The rot spread across the Atlantic, and now many European companies have restricted their employees' movements. Some companies have even ruled out car travel if it means crossing a national frontier.

The upshot has been the serious financial crisis now racking European airlines and the emergency financial rescue package being put together by the Commission of the European Community.

These travel bans are unseemly and unnecessary. Even if Iraqi terror squads were operating in earnest, the risks of air travel would increase only marginally, from the infinitesimal to the minute.

The U.S. government has recently taken steps to restore confidence in business travel, and European governments should follow suit. Robert Mosbacher, the commerce secretary, and Samuel Skinner, secretary of transportation, have sent a joint letter to the Business Roundtable in New York urging its members to "re-examine" their travel policies.

"Several of your member companies have established restrictive travel policies since the outbreak of war" in the Gulf, says the letter. "As a result, the same fear and anxiety have spread to smaller companies." It goes on to say: "We urge you to re-examine your travel policies to eliminate as many restrictions as possible."

A similar call for European companies to come to their senses should be made. It should come from national governments, from the European Commission, from trade associations and from industry leaders themselves. In short, it is a call that should be made by anyone with a public voice who shares the view that companies that operate travel bans are fighting Saddam Hussein's war for him.

International Herald Tribune.

Americans Overreact

FEAR of terror attacks has shrunk trans-Atlantic travel. Flights from the United States to Europe are down 20 to 30 percent. Hotel, resort and cruise line managers say bookings are off as much as 25 percent. Americans spent $350 billion on travel last year, so that means big losses. Travel officials say the fear of flying has had a worse effect than the recession. Overconfidence would be unjustified, but fears great enough to keep Americans from traveling in their own country are clearly exaggerated.

— The Baltimore Sun.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Actress Poisoned

NEW YORK — Theatrical people are gossiping about Inspector Byrne's visits to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt during the past few days. The gossip increased a hundredfold yesterday [Feb. 16], when it was announced that Sarah was very ill and under the care of two physicians. Canned mushrooms were the cause. After eating some at the Hoffman House, the actress was attacked with cholera, and Dr. Gibier was summoned. He prescribed, but she suffered greatly until midnight and all yesterday afternoon was confined to bed and no one was allowed to visit her. The physicians advised her to postpone the opening performance of "Cleopatra," but Sarah refused to disappoint the public, and appeared, though still suffering from the effects of the attack.

1916: Synthetic Sausage

BERLIN — A Berlin pork butchers' newspaper proposes that "as the Government has put certain restrictions on the manufacture of sausages, vegetable sausages shall take their place." These "mysteries" will probably be made of flour, vegetables and chemical flavoring ingredients.

1941: Tear Gas Surprise

LONDON — The front-line civilians of Brighton, in peace time a popular seaside resort on the south coast fifty miles from London, had their first smell of gas today [Feb. 17] when the authorities released clouds of tear gas "thick as a London fog" in the streets during a civil defense exercise. There was only one casualty, a milkman who was caught without his mask but tried to carry on just the same. "I started to cry like a child and had to give it up," he said. "I feel none the worse, but I will carry my mask in the future." The inhabitants knew that a "dress rehearsal" was to be carried out, but the day was kept secret.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1991

EUROBONDS

Fixed-Income Market Retains Its Global Allure

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The international capital market continues to be buoyed by robust demand for fixed-income securities. The allure of high-yielding bonds in an environment of declining inflation was forcefully demonstrated late last week, when European and U.S. bond prices rallied sharply on reports that Iraq was willing to pull out of Kuwait.

The prospect for a quick settlement was quickly dubbed a "cruel hoax" by President George Bush when it became clear that Iraq's offer was conditional on other demands being met.

Nevertheless, in the half-hour that the proposal seemed promising, the price of oil dropped $2.50 a barrel and bond prices rose sharply on the expectation that cheaper oil would mean lower inflation and falling interest rates.

Markets have not yet fully discounted the prospect of peace.

Subsequently, most of these gains were scaled back. The price of the European benchmark Brent crude oil closed down $1.75 and the bond market rally, which had driven long-term German government bond yields to 8.19 percent, sputtered. Still, the closing yield level of 8.23 percent was 0.15 percentage point lower on the week.

While all markets have been buoyant since the outbreak of war, there was no way to measure how far prices reflected an outright victory.

Last week's short-lived euphoria demonstrated that markets have not yet fully discounted the prospect of peace and that there is a powerful rally waiting to happen once that occurs.

These conditions — big demand for bonds and expectations for sharply lower interest rates — are a perfect environment for the World Bank to launch another in its series of jumbo global bonds. The heavy demand means the bank should have no trouble raising the $1 billion to $1.5 billion it is contemplating, and the prospect of lower rates is an ideal time to operate its deferred rate setting mechanism.

Given the large size of the World Bank's now-infrequent issues of dollar bonds, the institution is unwilling to lock in its absolute borrowing cost on the entire amount at the date of issue. Instead, at that time it only establishes the spread it will pay over U.S. Treasury rates for the entire amount.

THE ACTUAL INTEREST RATE is established piecemeal — allowing the bank's treasury department to lower the average total borrowing rate. This is achieved by using a portion of the proceeds raised from the sale of its own bond to purchase U.S. government securities. The profit or loss on the resale of the government paper lowers or raises the World Bank's effective borrowing cost.

Last September, when the World Bank tapped the market for $2 billion in its third global offering, a stir was raised by bankers who claimed that the execution of the interest-rate hedge amounted to a manipulation of the market.

Critics said that by buying $1 billion of government paper, the Bank was pushing up the price and therefore lowering the yield at the very moment it was negotiating terms on the $1 billion it would immediately be taking on its own books. The blip in Treasury prices was estimated to have reduced the bank's annual interest charge on its five-year issue by $150,000 a year.

At the time, bank officials denied any intent to manipulate the market and questioned whether the huge U.S. government bond market could be influenced by a $1 billion purchase order.

Nevertheless, officials now report that to eliminate any doubts, the bank will separate the execution of the interest-rate hedge from the pricing of its bond issue by not arranging the hedge contract until the issue has been priced.

Neither the size nor the maturity of its fourth global issue has yet been fixed, but bank officials expect to tap the market either this week or next.

The World Bank will reduce the syndicate that arranged the last two global bonds from 15 banks to 10. Dropped from the group will be Banque Paribas, Lehman Brothers, Morgan Stanley, Nikko Securities and S.G. Warburg. Bank officials said the eliminations "are not a punishment or retaliation of any sort," adding "It's a cruel numbers game to shrink the syndicate to enhance control over distribution and efficiency in processing" views about the pricing of the new issue.

The joint lead managers will be Merrill Lynch and J.P. Morgan.

Ontario Hydro, which last December introduced the global bond concept to the Canadian dollar market, has appointed Merrill Lynch, Nomura and ScotiaMcLeod to lead manage its next Canadian dollar global bond, which is expected to run for 10 years.

Its previous five-year issue of 1.25 billion Canadian dollars ($1.08 billion) "significantly broadened Ontario Hydro's interna-

See BONDS, Page 9

Worst Is Not Over Yet For Dollar, Analysts Say

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although the dollar scored a comeback last week, the gains failed to convince analysts that the worst is over for the U.S. currency.

After hitting a low 1.4435 Deutsche marks last Monday, the dollar touched a high of 1.4820 DM on Friday before ending the week at 1.4778 DM in New York.

The changes represented a 1.5 percent rise from the previous Friday, and a 2.4 percent gain from last Monday.

Most of the recovery occurred following reports that Iraq was willing to consider withdrawing from Kuwait. Although markets were disappointed when it became clear Iraq was trying to impose its own conditions for the pullout, Paul Chertkow, London-based analyst for Citibank, said that "the fact that everyone was so willing to buy the dollar on the prospect of peace is an indicator of the pent-up demand to buy the currency."

But even he warned that the prospect of still lower short-term interest rates may well cause the dollar to sink again.

What separates the optimists, such as Mr. Chertkow — who expects to see the dollar at 1.55 DM by the end of April and rising — from the pessimists is the prognosis on the U.S. economy.

Optimists expect the war's end coupled with a sharp drop in the

See DOLLAR, Page 9

U.S. Bank Prognosis: Ill, but Not Dying

By Michael Quint and John C. Freed
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Congress begins debate on one of the most extensive series of changes ever proposed for the U.S. banking system, there are clear signs of serious illness at many banks — large as well as small. But experts say the system itself does not appear in danger of collapse.

The banks are suffering more from losses on bad loans than at any time in the last 50 years — the amount sharply accelerating in the first nine months of last year. Federal regulators expect 180 U.S. banks to fail this year — banks whose average size is much larger than those that failed in recent years.

Nevertheless, the problems do not approach those of the early years of the Depression, when the collapse of 7,000 banks before the national bank holiday was declared in March 1933 helped shatter the economy.

In contrast to the savings and loan industry, which is essentially broke, the banking industry earned a profit of $14.7 billion in the first nine months of 1990, despite the increase in loan losses.

And to absorb future losses, the banks have a record $218.2 billion of capital and $52.3 billion of other reserves. Capital, in this sense, means stockholders' equity or, more simply, the difference between what a bank owns and what it owes.

The state of the banking system is now a matter of heightened public interest following the collapse in January of the Bank of New England and several reports of losses and dividend cuts at other banks.

Attention is also being drawn to the system by the administration's attempt to broaden it, by giving banks the powers to do business nationwide and to make it easier for them to enter the insurance and securities businesses.

Federal regulators expect 180 U.S. banks to fail this year — banks whose average size is much larger than those that failed in recent years.

The proposals would not help solve a bank's immediate problems with bad loans, but they could eventually help make the banking industry more profitable, specialists say.

"We certainly don't have a banking crisis in the sense that the country as a whole has a problem," said L. William Seidman, chairman of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. "But in certain areas of the country there is real stress," he continued, adding that bank problems will worsen if the recession is more severe than he expects or if it lasts beyond mid-year.

The troubles among larger banks are clearly shown on the FDIC's most recent list of banks that it sees as vulnerable to failure or requiring close supervision. At the end of 1990, that list, which is not publicly available, included 1,046 banks with $408.8 billion of assets, or 12.1 percent of the industry total.

A year earlier, at the end of 1989, there were 1,109 banks on the problem list, but their assets were only 7.1 percent of the national total, or $235.5 billion. The list changes every quarter as the condition of some banks improves while other banks deteriorate or fail.

Among the 10 largest U.S. banking companies, all continue to be rated as "inherently sound" with ratings of a middle grade or higher, according to Thomson Bankwatch, a bank rating firm based in New York City.

But sharp declines in the stocks of those companies — many are down more than 50 percent in the last 15 months — are a reminder that investors and analysts see problems that the banking companies may not yet have acknowledged in their financial reports.

Indeed, for eight of the 10 largest banking companies, industry analysts estimate that losses on loans — particularly risky loans for commercial real estate and leveraged buyouts — are well in excess of the reserves set aside by the banks to cover those losses.

Even if banks deny that loan losses are as severe as analysts estimate, they acknowledge that problems exist. Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Banking and Manufacturers Hanover have all cut their dividends in recent months, and others have reported large increases in delinquent loans.

Thomas Hanley, an analyst at Salomon Brothers, said recent increases in loan problems among larger banks "are especially alarming because they are showing up at the earliest stage of the recession but are already much greater than at the end of the 1981-82 recession."

Financial statements filed with the FDIC by the banks on Sept. 30, the most recent available, show that through the first nine months of 1990, commercial banks in the United States charged off as a loss 1.36 percent of their outstanding loans, compared with only 56-hundredths of 1 percent in 1982, the last year of the most severe recession since World War II.

Loans that were seriously delinquent equaled 2.65 percent of all bank assets on Sept. 30, up from 1.85 percent in 1982. In loans in this category, no payment has been made for 90 days or more or full payment is no longer expected.

In a recession, when more borrowers default, the banking industry normally doubles its write-offs of bad loans; so analysts now expect losses to remain high for many months.

A New York Times analysis of the Sept. 30 data shows a geographic shifting of banking industry problems away from oil-producing states like Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana to the Northeastern region, where the

See BANKS, Page 9

Cost Cuts Set at Air France

Carrier Reported To Plan Fewer Hours for Staff

Reuters

PARIS — Air France is expected to discuss with employee representatives on Monday a plan to cut costs in response to the drop in traffic due to the Gulf crisis.

In an effort to save 610 million francs ($122 million) this year, the French state-owned airline has come up with a plan to slash working time for all staff by at least 10 hours, or 6 percent, a month, the daily newspaper Le Monde reported over the weekend.

The cost-cutting aims to compensate for a 6 percent drop in air traffic on the airline — that translates into a loss of 2,000 flights during the first three months of the year.

In addition, Le Monde said, the airline had decided to offer no wage increases in 1991. It will also encourage 200 employees to retire early and will cut pilot training costs.

The moves by the French carrier would be only the latest in a string of cost-cutting measures by international airlines since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis last summer, which has reduced air traffic worldwide.

In recent weeks, airlines in the 12-nation European Community have experienced a decline in traffic of around 30 percent, prompting the EC Commission to offer a special package of measures aimed at supplying temporary relief.

An Air France spokesman declined comment until after a meeting on Monday with staff representatives.

Trade union officials were not available for comment over the weekend.

Le Monde said some employees might have their working time cut by more than 10 hours a month.

The daily paper added that the reduced working hours would be the last step before laying off workers, something that Air France has never done. The company employs about 39,000 people.

Red Ink: Covering the War Takes a Toll on U.S. Newspapers

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Gulf war is taking its toll on the journalistic bottom line.

For newspapers, the extraordinary expense of covering a war — from keeping correspondents in Saudi Arabia to publishing extra pages — comes during a recession in which advertising revenue has plunged. The result has been yet another round of cost-cutting, layoffs and skimping on other news coverage.

The Chicago Sun-Times announced last week that its reporters are being placed on a four-day work week and that top editors and corporate officials would forgo as much as one week's salary. The Los Angeles Times dropped its 25,000 copy final edition Friday. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution has eliminated 255 jobs, the Miami Herald plans to cut 100 jobs and the Evening Express in Portland, Maine, folded this month.

Television and radio also are feeling the impact. NBC says war coverage and withdrawal by skittish advertisers have cost the network $35 million. CBS says it loses money each time it airs a news special on the Gulf.

CNN has raised advertising rates fivefold to help offset an estimated $6 million a month in war-related costs. National Public Radio says it will cut back Gulf coverage unless member stations come up with $750,000.

"We would not be as likely to air prime time specials on the Persian Gulf given the economic impact," said Peter Lund, executive vice president of CBS Broadcast Group. He said the network loses as much as $1.4 million on an hour-long special.

Newspapers lose money when they print extra pages and boost press runs — even if circulation rises — because the newsstand price falls short of covering increased production costs without additional advertising.

Still, few news organizations want to skimp on the biggest story in years.

"We're doing what's necessary to cover the war in a first-rate fashion, despite the fact we're in this advertising and revenue downturn," said Leonard Downie Jr., The Washington Post's managing editor. "I'm not going around asking, what does it cost? We're just doing it."

Shelby Coffey III, editor of the Los Angeles Times, said his paper is printing four to six extra pages daily. "Between the extra space, travel and 14 to 15 people in the Gulf region, it's costing us somewhat under $200,000 a week," he said. "However, the phone bills haven't hit yet."

Fourth-quarter profits declined by 49 percent at Times Mirror Co. newspapers, which include the Los Angeles Times and the Baltimore Sun; 41 percent at Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal; 32 percent at Knight-Ridder Newspapers, which include the Miami Herald and Detroit Free Press; 18 percent at The Washington Post Co.; and 8 percent at Gannett Co.

Gulf War Deals Blow To Korean Trade Data

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea is expected to post a current-account deficit of $2.5 billion to $3 billion in 1991, unless there is a dramatic upswing in exports and corporate investment in technology, a Bank of Korea official said Saturday.

Earlier, bank officials said South Korea's current account in 1990 was in deficit by $2.05 billion after four consecutive years of surpluses.

The bank official, who asked for anonymity, said: "The Gulf war has dealt a heavy blow to our economy with oil-import expenditures soaring. Domestic demand for oil and petroleum products has increased and domestic refineries have not been prepared for this."

The Gulf war prompted higher-than-expected oil expenditures amid rising imports, provisional figures showed. South Korea imports all its crude oil.

The central bank reported the 1990 trade account on a balance of payments basis was $1.85 billion in the red against a surplus of $4.6 billion in 1989.

Euro Disney's Worry: Turning People Away

Mickey's Handlers Brace for '92 Hit

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — With great fanfare, three $150 million amusement parks opened in France in the past three years, but all have fallen flat and two have been forced into bankruptcy.

Nonetheless, Walt Disney Co. is pushing hard with plans to open Europe's first Disneyland next year, a $4.4 billion extravaganza sprawling over 20,000 hectares (5,000 acres) of former sugar beet fields 32 kilometers (20 miles) east of Paris.

No one at the company is even having second thoughts. Instead, Disney executives are worried that Euro Disneyland — which sprawls over an area one-fifth the size of Paris itself — just might not be big enough to handle the crowds.

In a move that would border on hubris at almost any other company, plans are already being drawn for radio and subway announcements to warn people away when the park fills up.

"My biggest fear," said Robert Fitzpatrick, Euro Disneyland's chairman, "is that we will be too successful."

With the Disneylands in Florida, California and Japan all going like gangbusters, Disney clearly has the highest of hopes for its European park.

And with construction apparently near budget and on schedule for a spring 1992 opening and European interest in all things related to Mickey Mouse still high, Disney may indeed have a sure thing on its hands.

"I don't think it can miss," said Margo Vignola, an analyst with Salomon Brothers. "They are masters of marketing. When the place opens, it will be perfect. And they know how to make people smile — even the French."

Not everyone is glad that the Mouse is coming to the Continent. When Disney's chairman, Michael Eisner, visited the Paris Bourse to launch Euro Disney SA's stock offering, leftist demonstrators greeted him with eggs, globs of ketchup and "Mickey Go Home" signs.

And some French intellectuals have complained that Disney characters will pollute the nation's cultural ambiance; one dubbed Euro Disneyland "a cultural Chernobyl." Indeed, in negotiating with Disney, French officials dropped heavy hints that they would like a little less American kitsch and a little more European culture at France's Magic Kingdom.

But if some Europeans can't wait to put Euro Disneyland on their must-miss list, far more are eager for the gates to open, say company executives, who predict that 11 million Europeans will plunk down their francs, marks, pounds and lira in the first year alone.

"Europe is going to be as important as the United States to the Disney company," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, 51. He sounds almost apologetic that Disney took so long to enter a market that has 120 million more people than the United States in half the land mass.

Euro Disneyland will come complete with a golf course, a Davy Crockett campground, an ice-skating rink inspired by Rockefeller Center's and six Disney-owned hotels with 5,200 rooms. Disney's ambitions do not stop there. The company is planning a $3 billion second phase, with a Disney MGM studio and visitors' tour to open by

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CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 15

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.661	3.2765	1.1265	0.3307	0.1499 *	—	5.473 *	1.314	1.277 *	1.439	1.8015 *
Brussels	30.2575	59.72	20.584	6.0445	2.7385 *	18.2735	—	23.999	0.2335	26.385	32.985 *
Frankfurt	1.474	2.908	—	0.2936	0.1331 *	0.8877	4.859 *	1.1665	1.134 *	1.277	1.40 *
London (a)	1.9717	—	2.9007	9.9087	2,186.50	3.2786	59.85	2.4957	254.66	2.2757	181.73
Madrid	92.833	181.50	62.518	18.243	8.317 *	55.485	3.0375	72.92	78.93 *	79.78	—
Milan	1,107.40	2,184.90	751.76	220.70	—	667.34	36.524	876.31	8.527	959.75	12.023
New York (b)	—	1.967 a	1.4778	5.0345	1,110.00	1.6643	30.385	1.2692	130.50	1.153	92.385
Paris	5.0025	9.91	3.4061	—	0.4532 *	3.0337	0.1655	3.9718	3.862 *	4.3485	5.4475 *
Tokyo	129.65	2.5697	88.44	25.90	0.1178	78.54	4.303	103.31	—	112.56	1.4146
Toronto	1.1525	2.267	0.7806	0.2291	1.039 *	0.6928	3.792 *	0.9084	0.8835 *	—	1.251 *
Zurich	1.264	2.4942	0.8578	0.2518	0.1140 *	0.7614	4.1462 *	—	0.9727 *	1.0964	1.3719 *
1 ECU	1.3809	0.7028	2.0484	6.9765	1,530.92	2.3034	42.1684	1.7543	180.657	1.6027	128.844
1 SDR	1.4445	0.7344	2.1292	7.2552	1,599.12	2.3999	N.A.	1.8237	187.211	1.6714	132.944

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9550.0	Greek drac.	157.75	Mex. peso	2964.50	S. Afr. rand	2.536
Austral. $	1.2706	Hong Kong $	7.791	N. Zealand $	1.6515	Soviet ruble*	0.545
Austr. schil.	10.38	Indian rupee	18.939	Norw. krone	5.762	Swed. krona	5.51
Brazil cruz.	221.80	Indo. rupiah	1885.01	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.64
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5542	Port. escudo	129.60	Thai baht	25.00
Danish krone	5.6635	Israeli shek.	1.9495	Saudi riyal	3.7512	Turkish lira	3864.00
Egypt. pound	2.9537	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.708	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.5795	Malay. ring.	2.684	S. Kor. won	721.00	Venez. boliv.	54.15

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9633	1.9531	1.9430	Canadian dollar	1.1574	1.1611	1.1641
Deutsche mark	1.4728	1.4757	1.4790	Japanese yen	130.10	130.24	130.33
Swiss franc	1.2649	1.2662	1.2676				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,934.65	2,830.69	+ 3.67 %
DJ Util	215.48	214.66	+ 0.38 %
DJ Trans.	1,119.18	1,102.26	+ 1.54 %
S & P 100	349.79	339.73	+ 2.96 %
S & P 500	369.06	359.34	+ 2.70 %
S & P Ind	435.43	423.79	+ 2.75 %
NYSE Cp	201.29	196.10	+ 2.65 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,296.90	2,245.20	+ 2.30 %
FT 30	1,822.10	1,761.30	+ 3.45 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	25,344.	24,296.	+ 4.31 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,531.19	1,467.82	+ 4.32 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,412.66	3,359.09	+ 1.60 %
World			
MSCI P	516.00	500.40	+ 3.12 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	9.00	9.00
Federal funds rate	5¾	6¼
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 3/16	7 15/16
3-month interbank	7 11/16	7 15/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8¾	8¾
3-month interbank	8.95	9.10
Britain		
Bank base rate	13½	14.00
Call money	13⅞	14¼
3-month interbank	13 3/16	13 7/16

Gold	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix, $	365.50	370.00	— 1.22 %

Bank Brussels Lambert

1989/1990 Figures in millions of USD (*)	Consolidated 30.9.90	89/90 % (BEF)	Non consolidated 30.9.90	89/90 % (BEF)
Balance sheet total	65,723	+ 6.1	57,167	+ 5.2
Loans to the private sector	26,595	+ 9.3	22,477	+ 9.9
Loans to the public sector	13,730	+ 21.0	11,831	+ 20.2
Loans to bankers	20,067	- 5.2	17,061	- 10.7
Deposits of customers	34,860	+ 14.1	29,198	+ 12.8
Deposits of bankers	23,578	- 0.2	21,947	- 1.4
Net Profit	104.09	- 31.5	129.36	+ 3.1

(*) 1 US dollar (USD) = 32.2425 Belgian francs (BEF)

Despite witnessing, since spring last year, a less auspicious development in the Belgian economy, the Bank in general was able to record a good performance at the close of its financial year on September 30, 1990. For their part the difficulties prevailing on the international markets brought about a reduction in consolidated results. The Bank's capital base (capital, reserves and subordinated loans) increased by 10%.

SHAREHOLDER'S LOYALTY REWARDED

HIGH DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

Despite the important growth in stock capital, the Bank has maintained shareholder income at last year's record level of BEF 136. For 1991 and the years to come BBL has defined its strategy by setting profit targets based on the growth of its market share and control over operating costs. The superior quality of its customer services also plays an important role in this strategy.

BBL

Head Office
avenue Marnix 24, B-1050 Brussels, tel. (322) 517.21.11, tlx 21.421, fax (322) 517.38.44

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. February 15

Dollar Straights

Governments/ Supranationals

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
A I D C	8⅝	96	99¼	8.54	+96
Asian Dev Bk	11¾	93	107¼	7.82	+77
Asian Dev Bk	8	96	97¾	8.50	+86
Asian Dev Bk	9⅞	99	106¼	8.68	+83
Austra Wheat	9½	93	103⅝	7.93	+87
Australia	11½	95	111½	8.39	+93
Australia	11	95	109¼	8.31	+93
Australia	11¼	98	115½	8.74	+93
Australia	11¼	00	118¾	8.59	+120

Dollar Straights (continued)

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Statoil	7⅞	94	98	8.41	+132
Statoil	9⅝	95	102¼	8.84	+137
Statoil	9½	98	101¼	8.91	+148
Sterl Drug	8⅞	94	99¼	9.06	+153
Sumit Corp	8	96	95⅝	9.03	+147
T R W Inc	9⅜	93	101	7.57	+132
Tenneco	11	95	103¼	10.08	+260
Tenneco Corp	10⅜	95	102½	9.98	+258
Texaco Cap	10	95	103	8.39	+164
Textron Intl	8⅝	98	103	10.11	+233
Thomson B x/w	6	94	96⅛	9.50	+241
Tokyo El P	9⅜	93	104½	7.76	+73
Tokyo El P	8⅝	96	101⅝	8.28	+71
Toshiba Ca	10⅜	95	105	9.02	+153
Toyota Credit	9	93	102⅛	7.63	+84
Toyota Credit	8½	94	101⅝	7.92	+71
Toyota Credit	8⅝	94	101⅞	7.92	+72
Toyota Fin	9	94	103⅛	7.94	+86
Toyota Mot Cr	9	93	103	7.20	+67
Unilever	7⅝	93	100	7.74	+86
Unilever	8⅞	98	100⅝	8.72	+93
Unilever	9¼	00	104⅞	8.57	+67
Union Pacif	7⅝	94	97⅛	9.26	+160
Utd Tech Corp	7⅝	93	96⅝	8.11	+119
Veba Intl X/w	6	93	99	8.39	+134
Volkswagen x/w	6¾	94	103⅝	9.13	−139
Volkswagen x/w	3	01	59⅝	9.14	+121
Warner Lamb	8⅞	96	96⅛	8.92	+137
Xerox Corp	8⅞	96	97⅞	7.86	+225
Xerox Cred Corp	10	93	102	8.77	+302

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Victorian P A	99	45		9.48	+131
Whitman Fin Co	94	50		22.94	1659
World Bk	98	52¼		9.43	+137
World Bk	02	34½		9.56	+123
Xerox Credit	92	72⅝		7.98	+142

Third World

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Astra Sa	16⅝	92	33	n.a.	
Banobras	17¼	92	104½	12.43	+596
Escom	11½	91	98½	14.55	+838
Mexico	8⅝	91	98	13.85	+740
Nafin	11¾	95	99½	12.25	+482
P E M E X	11⅛	93	97	12.02	+398
P E M E X	17⅝	94	113	12.57	+542
South Africa	12½	91	99	16.48	1023

Dollar Zeros

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Amer Hospital n.a.	00	37½	10.90	+269
Amer Intl Gp	04	30⅛	9.11	+45
Amer Medic	02	7	26.08	1775
Amex	00	48½	9.45	+144

Floating Rate Notes

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.

Deutsche Marks

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Adb Oct 99	99	8.63
African Dv Bk 8-1-97	99⅞	9.94
Amro Mar 05	99½	8.86
Ashaca Mar 05	98⅝	9.25
Austria Feb 05	98⅝	8.98
Austria Feb 98	95	8.00
Belgium Aug 97	99⅞	8.81
Belgium Aug 99	97	8.63
Belgium Mar 00	99⅞	8.43
Belgium May 95	99⅞	9.09
Bk Greece Jul 98	97	10.02
Bk Greece Jun 92/95	99¼	10.00

Dollars

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Alb Perp	81	8.25
Alb Perp	81	7.63
Alaska Finance Jul01	99	7.46
Alberta 93	100	7.59

Pounds

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
All & Leic Jul 93	99⅞	14.13
All & Leic Jul 94	99¾	14.14
All & Leic Jul 96	98	14.08
All & Leic May 95	99⅞	13.60
All & Leic Sep 93	99⅞	14.14

Ecus

Issuer & Mat	Price	Crt. Cpn.
Bca Agricoltur Jun93	99⅝	10.56
Belgium Apr 00	99⅝	11.71

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 15.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AAL Mutual:		
CaGr p	12.15	12.76
Inco p	9.81	10.30
MuBd p	10.15	10.66
AARP Invst:		
CaGr	27.39	NL
GiniM	15.48	NL
GthInc	25.74	NL
HQ Bd	15.27	NL
TxFBd	17.10	NL
TxFSh	15.34	NL

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r—Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by William Bourne

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Staatsbank Berlin	DM 2,500	1995	—	100.06	99.89	Interest will be the 6-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank)
Staatsbank Berlin	DM 2,500	1996	—	100.04	99.88	Interest will be the 6-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank)
Fixed-Coupons						
Export-Import Bank of Japan	$250	2001	8⅝	99.52	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Nomura Int'l)
Int'l Finance Corp.	$300	1998	8¼	99.84	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Mitsubishi Oil U.K.	$50	1995	8⅛	101⅞	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. Denominations $1 million. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l)
MTKB Finance Cayman	$800	2001	8⅝	101.70	—	Subordinated notes callable at par from 1996. Fees 2%. Denominations $500,000. (Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Int'l)
Landeskreditbank Baden-Wuerttemberg	DM 50	1994	10	100¼	—	Noncallable. At maturity, issuer may redeem in cash or in Bayer AG shares at a fixed price of 200 marks per share. Fees 1½%. (Trinkaus & Burkhardt)
World Bank	DM 200	2001	8½	100	99.10	Callable at par from 1993. Fees 1⅝%. Also 2 million warrants, priced at 3.70 marks each, exercisable at 100¼ into another 10-year bond. (Commerzbank)
BAA	£150	2016	11¾	102.953	—	Semiannual. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. Denominations £10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd)
Crédit Local de France	£100	2001	zero	36.24	—	Yield 10.68%. Noncallable. Proceeds £36.17. Fees 0.20%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd)
Deutsche Bank Finance Curacao	£250	2001	zero	36½	36.65	Yield 10.60%. Noncallable. Proceeds £91.1 million. Fees 0.15%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
European Investment Bank	£86.50	1997	10	96¼	96.70	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (NatWest Capital Markets)
Leeds Permanent Building Society	£100	1996	11½	99.40	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (UBS-Phillips & Drew Securities)
SBC Finance (Cayman Islands)	£200	2001	zero	36.55	—	Yield 10.59%. Noncallable. Proceeds £73 million. Fees 0.15%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole	FF 1,000	1996	9¾	99.70	100.40	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Crédit Agricole)
Crédit National	FF 1,500	1996	9⅝	101.325	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Paribas Capital Markets)
Bank Mees & Hope	DF 150	2001	9	100.80	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Bank Mees & Hope)
Finnish Export Credit	ECU 150	1994	9¼	101 3/16	100.80	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Nomura Int'l)
IBM Int'l Finance	ECU 150	1994	9¼	101.30	100.20	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Paribas Capital Markets)
Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français	ECU 300	2001	9⅝	101.525	100.40	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Paribas Capital Markets Group)
Swedish Export Credit	ECU 250	1994	9¼	101 3/16	98.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Credit Suisse First Boston)
United Kingdom	ECU 2,500	2001	9⅛	100	100.22	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
General Electric Capital Corp.	C$ 125	1997	10⅛	101.35	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Woody Gundy)
Hydro Quebec	C$ 300	2001	10⅝	101.04	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
KFW Int'l Finance	C$ 200	2001	10	101.105	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (IBJ Int'l)
Crédit Local de France	Aus$ 200	1998	zero	46	44.55	Yield 12.22%. Noncallable. Proceeds Aus$ 90.7 million. Fees1⅜%. (Hombros Bank)
NatWest Bank Australia	Aus$ 100	1994	12¼	101⅝	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (NatWest Capital Markets)
Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals	Y 20,000	1998	7¼	101¾	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Nomura Int'l)
Nissan Capital of America	Y 10,000	1996	7.20	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Equity-Linked						
American Brands	$150	2001	7⅝	100	100.63	Callable at par from 1994. Convertible at $53 3/16, a 22.98% premium. Fees 2½%. (Morgan Stanley)
Autobacs Seven	$100	1995	open	100	115.50	Coupon indicated at 4½%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 19. (Nomura Int'l)
Familymart	$200	1995	4½	100	113.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 19. (Nomura Int'l)
Keihan Electric Railway	$150	1995	4½	100	109.25	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 645 yen per share and at 129.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Sanyo Electric Railway	$80	1995	open	100	109.50	Coupon indicated at 4⅝%. Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 18. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Thermo Electron	$74.75	2001	6¾	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1994. Convertible at $34½ per share, a 12.65% premium. Fees 2½%. Increased from $65 million. (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
Tokyu Store Chain	$100	1995	4½	100	113.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,128.20 yen per share and at 129.65 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l)
Autobacs Seven	DM 50	1995	4⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 19. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland)
Hoxan	DM 60	1995	5⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 851 yen per share and at 88.50 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Deutschland)
Central Int'l	ECU 70	1996	10¼	100	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Compulsory conversion into stock of Banco Central of Spain at 4,545.45 pesetas per share, a 5% premium, and at 129.30 pesetas per Ecu. Fees 2½%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)

Treasury Market Awaits Greenspan Testimony

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasuries may wait until Wednesday's testimony by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, to set a new trend, analysts said.

The U.S. market will be closed on Monday for the President's Day holiday. European and Japanese traders could move prices a bit on events in the Gulf, but trading is expected to be generally quiet while American markets are shut.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"Next week is going to be dominated by the Humphrey Hawkins testimony," said Matthew Alexy, economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Corp., referring to Mr. Greenspan's scheduled appearance. The market has expected the Federal Reserve to conduct further easing on U.S. rates in coming weeks.

But Friday's news of a relatively strong 0.5 percent rise in the U.S. producer price core index for January gave some economists second thoughts about the speed of any likely easing.

If the Greenspan testimony produces little in the way of a new easing initiative, the market could very well sit in the current range, with the long-term bond yielding just below 8 percent, until U.S. February employment data are released on March 8, economists said.

Some economists even see prices dropping if Mr. Greenspan says little to encourage hopes of further easing.

"Given the bond rally's fatigue, the market might stumble if the chairman sounds an upbeat assessment of the economy," said economists at Salomon Brothers Inc.

The potential for a worrisome rise in the January consumer price index, which will be released on Wednesday as well, could also inhibit any gains in the market.

"I think the CPI will be bad for the market," said Evelina Tainer, economist at First Chicago.

The market also faces new supply, including a $12 billion two-year note sale on Wednesday and sale of $9 billion of five-year notes on Thursday.

The two-year note may fare relatively well, given its relatively cheap levels versus three-year paper, while the five-year note appeared expensive compared with seven-year, or seven- and four-year paper combined, said Thomas Sowanick, senior fixed-income strategist at Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., in a market letter.

On Friday, prices of Treasury securities were mixed, with bills and notes slightly lower and the longer maturities showing small gains.

But dealers said the price movements masked a day of sharp swings, mostly caused by short-lived hopes of peace in the Gulf.

The bond market then turned to the day's flow of economic statistics and found them essentially neutral.

Late in the session, as market participants squared their books for the three-day weekend, the Treasury's benchmark new long bonds, the 7⅞ percent issue due February 2021, were offered at 98 27/32, up 4/32 on the day, which shaved its yield to 7.97 percent from 7.98 percent the day before and a week earlier.

Among other representative Treasury issues traded in the secondary market, the new 6⅞ percent percent notes of 1994 fell 4/32, to 99 21/32, for a yield of 7.00 percent; the new 7.75 percent long notes of 2001 rose 2/32, to 99 26/32, to yield 7.77 percent.

Meanwhile, the $12 billion of new two-year notes that the Treasury plans to auction on Wednesday traded on a when-issued basis to yield 6.81 percent, up 6 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, on the day.

The $9 billion of new five-year notes scheduled for sale the next day traded on the same basis to yield 7.40 percent, up a basis point.

(Reuters, NYT)

Manila Seeks Aid to Fund U.S. Bases

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippines is hoping that its Asian neighbors will help compensate it for hosting U.S. military bases by subscribing to a bond issue that will cut Manila's large overseas debt.

"The mechanics of the bond issue are still being worked out," a government spokesman, Raul Rabe, said Saturday. "In essence it is a bond issue to retire, or buy back, some of our outstanding debts."

"The intention is to offer this bond issue to our regional partners as a means of putting into reality our concept of some kind of burden sharing," he said at the end of a fifth round of negotiations between the United States and the Philippines on the bases.

Mr. Rabe said a cash grant of $400 million by the United States in the first year of a new agreement would support the bond issue.

Under the proposed plan, Japan and Southeast Asian countries would buy the bonds, and the money would then be used to finance a buy-back of part of the Philippines' $28 billion overseas debt.

Philippine debt usually trades at around a 50 percent discount, but the Philippine government did not say how much debt Manila expected to be able to retire.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has said he wants to involve neighboring countries that benefit from the bases to help share the compensation package.

BANKS: *U.S. Officials Discount Threat to System, but Weakness Exists*

(Continued from first finance page)

troubles are rooted in declining real-estate values.

More than one in five Northeastern banks reported a loss, according to the September data, for the first nine months of 1990, compared with one in nine for the rest of the country.

The study of the financial reports filed by the nation's 12,926 banks identified 252 that were in weakened condition, either because of a low level of capital or unusually large amounts of seriously delinquent loans. Inclusion on these lists does not mean that all 252 banks are going to fail, but it is regarded as matter of serious concern.

Most of the weakly capitalized banks are in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, where many banks are still suffering from losses in the late '80s, following the collapse of oil prices in 1986. Troubled banks in Massachusetts and Connecticut dominate the list of banks with large holdings of seriously delinquent loans.

The FDIC, whose list of "problem" banks has many more names on it than 252, has complete access to bank records and can examine the quality of individual loans. It does not publicly identify problem banks.

Measuring the health of banks depends mostly on the value of the loans they have made and how that value is figured. Since there is no stock exchange to determine the value of bank loans, their worth is always open to debate.

If it is assumed that the loans would be sold immediately, their price would be sharply lower than their face amount and banks would realize large losses.

An alternative, preferred by bankers, is to assume that the loans will not be sold, and that losses would be recognized only when a default occurred or became likely.

The steep decline in real estate markets in the last two years has led bank examiners to conclude that many bank loans backing those projects have also declined in value. They have forced banks to write off many loans as a loss and build their reserves.

But in the last few weeks, in response to complaints that strict accounting practices were closing off the supply of new loans to the economy, regulators have shown signs of adopting easier accounting rules. These rules could reduce the losses and reserves required.

To measure whether a bank can withstand a siege of bad loans, analysts and regulators pay close attention to the bank's capital to absorb the losses. For many banks, the capital cushion is now thin.

But the industry as a whole has more than $6.50 of capital for each $100 of assets, or more than double the minimum standard for financial safety set by regulators.

Two important warning signs that analysts look for are the ratio of a bank's capital to assets and the ratio of bad loans to assets. Experience suggests that an average of at least 30 percent of banks with capital of less than 3 percent of assets will fail within two years, and that 60 percent with less than 1.5 percent will fail in that time.

Still, bankers and analysts alike repeat that for all the unfavorable trends, the great majority of U.S. banks are faring well.

The compilation of the Sept. 30 bank data shows the following:

Twenty-five banks, with assets totaling nearly $13.5 billion, had the weakest capitalization in the country. Their losses had eaten away at capital to the point where they were insolvent and owed more to depositors and other creditors than the value of their "hard" assets, like loans and investments. Fourteen of the 25 have since closed.

While Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana account for 92 of the banks with capital below 3 percent, they are relatively small institutions, with only one having assets above $500 million.

In the Northeast, which to the FDIC includes the District of Columbia, Maryland and the 10 states to the north, there are fewer undercapitalized banks, but they are much larger than those in Texas.

The weakly capitalized banks from the region included 11 with more than $1 billion of assets, including the $13.2 billion Bank of New England, which was taken over last month by the FDIC, and the $5.9 billion American Security Bank, a unit of MNC Financial, a Baltimore company that owns the Maryland National Bank. To raise cash and strengthen its bank units, MNC recently sold its credit card business.

The largest savings banks reporting weak capital were also in the Northeast, and included the Meritor Savings Bank of Philadelphia, now known as the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, with $5.6 billion of assets, and the Dollar Dry Dock Bank of New York, with $4.6 billion. Both Meritor and Dollar Dry Dock have been selling branches.

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Waigel Sees Tax Decision

Reuters

BONN — The German coalition government expects to decide the question of tax increases to offset mounting federal deficits by the middle of March, Finance Minister Theo Waigel said in a newspaper interview published Sunday.

"Then we will achieve clarity in the coalition and the government and then tell the citizens how much and for what money will be needed," Mr. Waigel told Welt am Sonntag.

The finance minister also hinted that he might use his veto power block a plan announced by Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann to raise an additional 10 billion Deutsche marks ($6.8 billion) to help rescue the economy in eastern Germany.

BONDS: *Market Retains Allure*

(Continued from first finance page)

tional investor base," officials at the utility said. They noted that 37 percent was sold in Europe, 14 percent in the Far East, 3 percent in the Mideast, 11 percent in the United States and 35 percent in Canada.

Jumbo issues are clearly in fashion, since they give comfort to investors who want the assurance of an active secondary market in which large blocks can be traded without moving prices.

Last week, Britain made its long awaited entry into the long-term market in European currency units by marketing 2.5 billion European currency units ($3.47 billion) of 10-year bonds. Launched at 2 billion Ecu, the largest single issue ever seen, the amount was increased by 500 million Ecu to accommodate the huge international demand. In addition, the 200 million Ecu that was taken by the Bank of England as stock to lend to traders was increased by 50 million Ecu.

Priced at par, with a coupon of 9⅛ percent, the paper — priced to yield 0.04 percentage point below comparably dated French government Ecu bonds — ended the week trading at a premium of 100.22 and at a spread of 6 basis points below French paper.

The lead manager, Morgan Stanley, said the issue was a watershed for the market, clearly establishing the Ecu sector — long a preserve of small retail investors — as a growing favorite of institutional investors.

SNCF, the French state railway, tapped the market for 300 million Ecu. Its 10-year paper carrying a coupon of 9⅝ was priced at 101.53 to yield 14 basis points over French government issues.

Like virtually all other French state entities, the SNCF no longer borrows under the guarantee of France. Although SNCF is still rated triple-A, the absence of the guarantee, bankers said, raised the borrowing cost by an estimated 5 basis points.

Last week also saw convertible bond issue denominated in Ecus. Banco Central of Spain, via an offshore unit, increased its offering from 50 million Ecu initially indicated to 70 million Ecu.

The attraction is that the peseta dividend on the bank shares is only 4.7 percent whereas the Ecu interest on the bond is 10¼ percent. At the end of five years, holders have no choice but to convert the bonds into stock at a price that is 5 percent over the current value.

In the Eurofranc sector, Crédit National, also carrying no guarantee, sold 1.5 billion francs ($298 million) of five-year notes priced to yield 50 basis points over government yields.

At the same time, in the domestic market, Crédit National sought to refinance its existing debt into a jumbo 10-year issue that could compete with French government bonds in attracting foreign investors. By the end of the operation, the new bond could total up to 6 billion francs and over the years Crédit National could continue adding to this amount.

Crédit National is initially raising 1.1 billion francs to finance its offer to repurchase illiquid short-term debt. At the same time, it is offering to exchange other short- and medium-term debt into the new 10-year bond, which is expected to be priced to yield one half-point more than government issues.

DOLLAR: *Worst Isn't Over*

(Continued from first finance page)

price of oil to ease inflation pressures and send consumers on a buying spree.

In this view, the subsequent economic revival will put an end to the decline in U.S. interest rates, which have been damaging the dollar's attraction.

But pessimists, such as John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers, see further sustained weakness. Mr. Lipsky doubts that a surge in confidence will be enough to pull the U.S. economy out of its slump.

"The weakness in employment is likely to preclude any surge in spending," Mr. Lipsky said. "People will simply have less to spend."

More worrisome is his view that the rise in unemployment may have just started. "Cutbacks in corporate spending on investment are only just starting to take hold," he said.

"Despite double-digit cuts in profit margins last year, companies are only now starting to cut capital spending."

Mr. Lipsky estimates that gross business investment in the United States last year rose 1 percent, and he forecasts that the figure this year could be a decline of 10 percent.

"That speaks for continuing Fed easing," he said. "I'd say it's premature to say the dollar is near a turning point."

Simon Crane, a technical analyst who advises traders, said that the dollar is currently in a trading range of 1.44 DM to 1.51 DM that could hold "for a couple of weeks.

"That should make everyone happy — stable enough to please the central bankers and wide enough to satisfy the traders.

"But as U.S. interest rates resume their decline, I expect to see the dollar fall to new lows," he added.

— CARL GEWIRTZ

For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT

every Saturday in the IHT

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Feb. 13	Feb. 6
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.70	8.79
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.51	8.54
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.07	8.12
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.00	12.20
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.07	10.27
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.75	12.85
Danish krone, less than 5 yrs	10.25	10.36
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.33	9.50
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.31	9.43
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.41	10.76
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.51	12.63
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.10	13.10
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.97	6.98
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.06	7.05

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — Feb. 14

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	575.00	1,401.50	3,025.60	2,684.50
Convert.	7.00	—	42.30	—
FRNs	13.00	—	69.00	497.00
ECP	4,178.00	3,326.20	9,963.00	3,320.70
Total	4,773.00	4,727.70	13,099.90	6,502.20

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	6,983.00	16,218.40	20,922.50	17,306.10
Convert.	201.90	375.60	677.40	464.00
FRNs	1,599.00	1,838.10	4,729.10	4,410.60
ECP	5,024.50	3,322.10	4,565.50	6,583.70
Total	13,808.40	21,754.20	30,894.50	28,564.40

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — Feb. 15

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6½	6⅝	6⅝
Deutsche mark	8 15/16	9	9 1/16
Pound sterling	13⅝	13 3/16	12 11/16
French franc	9½	9⅝	9⅝
ECU	9 11/16	9⅝	9⅝
Yen	8	7⅞	7⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — Feb. 15

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.01.93	100 11/32	100 13/32	6.81	6.81
15.11.93	99 19/32	99 21/32	7.03	6.99
31.12.94	101 12/32	101 14/32	7.21	7.21
31.01.96	100 12/32	100 14/32	7.41	7.40
15.01.98	101 2/32	101 4/32	7.67	7.66
15.02.01	99 21/32	99 25/32	7.79	7.78
15.02.06	111 30/32	112	8.00	7.98
15.08.20	98 24/32	98 26/32	7.99	7.96

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates — Feb. 15

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.21 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	6.45 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.54 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	9.25 %

Source : New York Times Service, UPI.

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DIVISION 1: (26.5% of the prize pool) All 6 correct numbers drawn.
DIVISION 2: (7.5% of the prize pool) All 5 correct numbers drawn plus either of the bonus numbers.
DIVISION 3: (13.5% of the prize pool) All 5 correct numbers drawn.
DIVISION 4: (23.5% of the prize pool) All 4 correct numbers drawn.
DIVISION 5: (29% of the prize pool) All 3 correct numbers drawn plus either of the bonus numbers.

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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

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SIX GAMES	☐ $ 294	☐ $ 588	☐ $1176
EIGHT GAMES	☐ $ 392	☐ $ 784	☐ $1568
TEN GAMES	☐ $ 490	☐ $ 980	☐ $1960
Entry Cost shown in US Dollars NOTE YOUR INTRODUCTORY BONUS	Includes 2 weeks FREE	Includes 4 weeks FREE	

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Signature ________ Tel. No. ________
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ملكية الأهرام

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			4680	35½	32¾	34⅝	+1¾
ABS	.32	5.6	85	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½
ACC Cp	.16	1.8	1205	9½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
ADC			1078	28¾	27¼	28½	+1¼
ADT	†		20281	21½	19¾	21¼	+2
AEL			414	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
AEP			643	11	8¼	10½	+1¾
AST			23453	47	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
AarnRt	.18	1.0	149	19½	9¾	9¾	— ¼
AbingB			81	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Abram	.20	5.2	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Acadin			5073	1	1⅛	1⅛	—
Accel	.20b	2.1	1639	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
Aclaim			35882	6¾	4⅝	6	+1⅝
Acelo	.28	2.4	354	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
ACMT			20	12¼	12	12¼	+1
Acmt g			2934	9¾	7	9¾	+2
AcmeSt			545	14¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
ActARt			231	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Acxiom			1281	19	15¾	18¾	+2⅜
AdacLb			8743	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅜
Adage			41	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Adapt			6999	12⅛	11	11⅞	— ⅛
Adingt s			6252	13¾	10¼	10¾	— ½
AdiaSv	.16	.7	811	24¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
AdobeS	.24	.6	32117	45	41½	42¼	+ ¾
Adtec			280	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
AdvRos			95	10¼	9¾	10	— ½
AdvCir s			1717	7½	6¾	7½	+ ⅛
AdvLog			3065	13¼	12½	13	— ½
AdvMag			97	17¾	16¼	16½	—1¼
AdMkSv			869	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
AdvPoly			10203	4¾	3½	4¼	+ ¾
AdvSem			124	3½	3	3	— ¼
AdvTel			4338	20¾	18½	20¼	+1¼
Advanta	.12	1.0	7905	14½	12	12	—2½
AdvoSy			6465	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ¼
AealsG	.20e	4.6	20	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Aegon	2.71e	3.7	253	73	69⅞	73	+3¾
Aequitrn			950	2¾	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
AerSysl			126	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Aerovx			1781	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
AflBcCp			275	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Stocks made a moderate advance last week on lower interest rates, optimism over a possible end to the war in the Gulf and short covers on the option exchange. The CBS all-share index closed at 177.6 Friday, compared with 173.2 the previous Friday.

Turnover was modest at 11 billion guilders for the week, four billion of which was in equities. A week earlier, volume was 10.2 billion guilders with 2.7 billion in equities.

All sectors were higher, with significant gains in the financial and food sectors.

Frankfurt

Stock prices reached new highs for the year, with the DAX spot trend indicator rising 63.37 on the week to close Friday at 1,531.19, a gain of 4.32 percent. That put the indicator at its highest point this year. The Commerzbank indicator finished at 1,818.50 points, up 57.20 on the week.

Dealers said substantial funds had been shifted from bonds to the stock market. The market was also encouraged by the stability of the Deutsche mark and the good performances of the New York and Tokyo exchanges. On Friday, prices got a sharp boost from Iraq's indication of readiness to negotiate a withdrawal from Kuwait.

Volume on the eight German stock exchanges totaled 37.18 billion Deutsche marks, compared with 24.70 billion DM the week before.

Hong Kong

Share prices were firm during the week, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 53.57 points, or 1.6 percent, to close at 3,412.66 on Wednesday, ahead of the Chinese Lunar New Year break.

Average daily turnover for the three-day trading week surged to 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars, from the previous week's 1.04 billion dollars.

Many dealers expect the index to surpass its all-time high of 3,415, set on Aug. 2, when trading resumes on Monday.

London

The reduction of British interest rates on Wednesday helped shares to finish the week strongly ahead. Although the 0.5 percentage point cut was less than had been expected, investors remained confident that interest rates would be cut further.

Share prices also were buoyed by the strength of other world stock markets. The Financial Times stock exchange 100 index closed Friday at 2,296.9, up 51.7 points on the week.

Milan

The Milan bourse extended its winning streak to 10 straight daily sessions, and the MIB index ended the week up 6.10 percent at 1,078 points, the high for the year.

An average of 70 million shares changed hands daily, compared with 45 million the previous week, with an average daily value of 240 billion lire against 130 billion lire.

Paris

The Paris Bourse was stimulated by reductions in interest rates in several countries and, on Friday, by Iraq's offer to negotiate a withdrawal from Kuwait. The CAC-40 stock price index rose about 3 percent for the week, closing at 1,670.39. Since the start of hostilities in the Gulf, prices on the Bourse have risen 17 percent.

Dealers said lower interest rates in the United States, Britain and Spain buoyed the market, while in France call-money rates dropped near 9 percent, down from 10 percent recently.

Singapore

The Straits Times industrial index gained 44.6 points on the week to end at 1,338.73, while the SES all-Singapore index firmed by 14.07 points to 365.24.

Dealers said strong showings on the New York and Tokyo markets helped to boost investor confidence. The Singapore market closed for a half day Thursday and all day Friday for the Lunar New Year holiday.

Tokyo

Share prices continued upward, helped by foreign buying of lagging stocks. The Nikkei Stock Average closed Friday at 25,343.74 yen, a gain of 1,047.66 yen or 4.3 percent for the week. In the previous week, the market's key indicator gained 1,139.38 yen.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks on the market's first section posted a 90.76-point gain after rising 101.02 the prior week.

Average daily turnover swelled to 958.5 million shares from 564.8 million the preceding week. Value of stocks traded averaged 1.083 trillion yen, up from 641.6 billion yen.

Zurich

Stocks were pointed firmly upward during the week. The Swiss Performance Index rose to 996.56 at the close, up 4.76 percent from 951.26 the previous Friday.

All sectors benefited from the rise except tourism and aviation, dealers said.

DISNEY: *Expecting Hit in France*

(Continued from first finance page)

1994 as well as 13,000 more hotel rooms.

"There is tremendous future growth for our company in Europe," Mr. Eisner said in a telephone interview.

One of the reasons he is confident that Europeans will flock to Euro Disneyland is that they love Disney's American parks in Florida and California, accounting for 2.7 million visits last year.

Mr. Eisner is so keen on Europe that Disney has taken a 49 percent stake in the Euro Disney project, the maximum the French government will allow. In contrast, Disney took no ownership interest in Tokyo Disneyland, opting instead for licensing fees and a percentage of revenues. At the time, much of Disney's money was tied up in building Epcot Center in Florida.

Disney will receive 10 percent of Euro Disney's admission fees and 5 percent of food and merchandise revenues, the same arrangement as in Japan. But in France, it will also receive management fees, incentive fees and 49 percent of the profits.

Based on current projections, that will amount to a $64 million contribution to Disney profits in the fiscal year ending September 1993 (the park's first full year of operation), $101 million for 1994 and $199 million for 1995, according to Harold Vogel, a Merrill Lynch analyst. In fiscal 1990, Disney earned $824 million on revenues of $5.84 billion.

What makes the European numbers even sweeter is that Disney has put up only $160 million for the project. Other investors have pumped in $1.2 billion in equity, the French government has provided a low-interest $960 million loan and banks have lent another $1.6 billion. The rest — about $400 million — comes from special partnerships formed to buy properties and lease them back.

Disney executives chose the beet fields of the Marne-la-Vallée section outside Paris after examining 200 locations in Europe. Disney loved being near Paris, Europe's biggest magnet for tourism. And France was eager to win the project to help lower its high jobless rate and to fuel its efforts to be the center of Europe.

"Euro Disney is going to create at least 30,000 jobs," said Christian Cardon, who heads a government office set up just for Disney. "And tourists from abroad will spend almost $1 billion a year here."

Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Euro Disney chairman, studied medieval French literature in graduate school at Johns Hopkins and married a Frenchwoman. He was president of the California Institute of the Arts before moving to Euro Disney.

To the intellectuals who snicker at Disney, he says there is no reason why the French cannot love opera, the Louvre and Mickey, too.

Disney's "imagineers" have not forgotten to add some French accents — and some British, Italian and German ones as well. The park will have two official languages, English and French, and multilingual guides will be on hand to help Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian visitors.

Among the attractions will be Discoveryland, inspired by the science fiction of France's Jules Verne and a theater with a 360-degree screen will feature a movie that spans European history. Snow White will speak German, and the Belle Notte Pizzeria and Pasticceria will be next door to Pinocchio.

"It seemed appropriate and politically astute to underline that Pinocchio was an Italian boy, Peter Pan used to fly out of London and Cinderella was a French girl," Mr. Fitzpatrick said.

Caracas Sees End of OPEC Quotas

Reuters

CARACAS — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will eventually have to scrap the system of production quotas that was suspended after the Gulf crisis began, President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela said over the weekend.

"It would be very good to be able to get out of the quota system," Mr. Perez said at a news conference. "We know that at a given moment OPEC's system of quotas will have to disappear."

Indonesia called on OPEC members to approve production cuts at a meeting in Vienna next month. "OPEC must cut oil production to around 21 million to 21.5 million barrels a day, the level of demand in the second quarter, if it wants a good oil price," the Indonesian mines and energy minister, Ginanjar Kartasasmita, said Saturday in Jakarta.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 15.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Boeing s	22114	51¾	46⅞	49	—3
RJR Nb n	20278	7⅝	7	7⅝	
PhilMr	15722	62	59¾	62	+2⅜
Citicorp	12767	17¼	14⅞	16⅞	+2⅛
PepsiC s	12516	32⅝	29⅝	32	+2½
GenEl	12390	70	63¼	69⅞	+5⅝
IBM	11384	137⅞	129⅞	137⅞	+7⅝
WalMt s	10505	37½	35¼	37⅛	+1⅞
McDonl	10344	32⅝	29⅝	31½	+1½
Alcan	10237	23¼	21⅛	22⅞	+1⅝
AmExp	10058	27⅛	24½	26⅝	+2⅛
GnMotr	9785	37½	35½	37¼	
Unisys	9530	5	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
AT&T	87092	34¾	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅜
WstgE s	86460	30⅝	27¼	30	+2⅝
FedNM	84310	47¼	44½	45⅝	+ ¼
Exxon	84375	55⅝	53⅝	55⅝	+ ⅞
FordM	82462	32⅝	29⅝	31⅝	+ ⅞
Chase	80570	15⅝	14¼	15	+1⅛
EKodak	76201	47¼	45	46¼	+ ½
GTE s	72304	31⅛	27⅞	31⅛	+ ⅝
Chryslr	72304	12¾	10⅝	12¼	+ ½
BrMySq	72225	76	72⅝	75⅝	+2⅝
SchrPl s	71362	48	45½	47	+1⅛
TexUtil	68211	38¾	37¼	38¾	+1⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
WangB	37134	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
SNk 93cwt	29081	4⅛	2¾	4	+1⅛
Amdhl	28504	16¼	15⅛	16⅛	+ ¾
SNk 92wt	23030	16⅛	15	15	—1⅛
ChevSfl	21134	13⅝	10⅞	11⅞	+1
Diodonc	20444	4⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
FruitL	19265	12	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
JanBell	18126	9⅛	7⅞	8¼	—1⅛
PW Nk cwt	16974	4	2⅝	4	+1⅜
A-gle sc s	15703	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅞
A-ge sc	15382	9½	7⅛	9⅛	+1⅞
ElcNk wt	14704	6⅛	5⅛	5¼	—1⅞
DowC rt	13357	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	—1⅛
Hasbro	12892	25	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
A-ott2 sc	12271	6⅝	6	6½	+ ½
Hilnav	12196	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ¼
PW Nk pwt	12096	7¼	5⅛	5¼	—2¼
FounH n	11804	23⅝	17⅛	23½	+6
ENSCO	11796	2¾	2½	2⅝	
EchoBy	11573	8½	7⅜	8	— ⅛
viCntAr	11537	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
BAT In	10589	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅞
RhnP rt	9519	6⅜	4⅝	4⅞	—1¼
Alza	9472	64⅛	58½	63	+4½
CornCr	9348	19½	18½	19¼	

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	919,240,000
Week ago	1,110,450,000
Year ago	118,390,800
Two years ago	143,520,000
Jan 1 to date	3,962,330,000
1990 to date	4,679,360,000
1989 to date	5,554,100,800

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	68,880,000
Week ago	79,490,000
Year ago	9,390,000
Jan 1 to date	287,590,000
1990 to date	348,120,000
AMERICAN BONDS	
Total for week	15,670,000
Year ago	3,600,000

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1084	0
Declined	812	277
Unchanged	418	2036
Total Issues	2314	2313
New Highs	95	0
New Lows	280	276

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	0	0
Declined	235	252
Unchanged	822	807
Total Issues	1057	1059
New Highs	0	0
New Lows	234	251

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, February 15.

(Continued)

	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Viking			1506	14½	13¾	14	+ ¼
VillFinl			235	8¼	7¼	8¼	+1
VillSoM	.15	2.0	26	9	7½	7½	— ½
Virotek			2983	6⅜	3⅝	5¼	+2
VoBch	.16	5.8	203	3	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
VitalSgn			1710	19¾	18½	18½	— ½
Vitalnk			6374	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	—1
Vivigen			4074	17½	13	17¼	+4⅛
VoltInf			62	8½	7½	7½	
Volvo	2.14e	5.1	48	43	41⅜	41⅝	+1
W							
WD 40	1.72a	6.3	844	27¾	26	27¼	+ ¼
WLR Fd	.32	1.9	765	17¼	16	17	+ ¼
WPP Gp	1.11e	40.4	3751	3	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
WSMP			154	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
WTD			2768	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
WalnBk			9	7	7	7	
Walbro	.10f	1.1	304	9½	8¾	9	+ ½
Walshr	.20	2.1	126	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
WallCp	.48	8.0	60	6⅜	5⅞	6	
WrnseC			30	1	1	1	
Warntc s			3302	2⅞	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Warren			101	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
WshBcp			45	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
WashEn	1.36	7.0	9150	19½	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
WFSL s	1.04	3.5	3356	30½	28⅞	29½	+ ¼
WshFDC			292	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
WshFOr	.30	2.9	157	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1
WMSB	.48	2.6	13262	18⅝	16⅝	18⅜	+1⅞
WMSB pf	3.75	9.3	549	41½	38	40⅛	+1⅛
WshScl	.20	3.8	391	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
WatfdW	.12e	2.9	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Watrhse	.15e	3.3	65	4⅝	4	4½	+ ⅛
Watrln	.12e	4.0	75	3½	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Watsind	.24	.6	968	42½	39⅝	41½	+1½
WausP s	.60	1.6	1352	37½	35	36⅝	+ ½
Waver	.40	2.4	118	17¼	16	16½	+ ½
Wavetk			291	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
WbstFn	.52	7.7	348	6⅝	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Wegenr			19	⅝	½	⅝	
WeldTr	.40	3.3	25	12½	12	12	+ ¼
Wellek			8142	14⅝	12¼	13¾	+ ¼
Wellgn	.20	2.9	156	7	6	7	+1
Werner	.12	.6	2445	22⅛	20	21¼	+1⅛
Wesbnc	1.30	4.7	3	27½	27½	27½	—1½
WstCst			6	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
WtMass	.28	6.1	106	5⅛	4½	4⅝	
WNewtn	.16	3.6	439	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
WstOne	.96	3.3	3026	29¾	27	29	+2
Wstcol			888	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
WstCop			2167	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅞
WFdPR	.80a	6.2	38	13	12¾	13	
WnFncl			58	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
WMicTc			34	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
WstnPb			5186	12¾	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
WnWst s			1721	21	19	20	— ¾
Wstmrk			5657	31	26¾	30¼	+3¼
WmorC	.32b	1.6	1187	20	17½	19¼	+1¾
Weston			1933	8½	6	7¾	+1¾
WstpBc			19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
WstwOn			4501	2⅝	1⅝	2⅛	— ⅛
WetSeal			5262	13¼	11	12⅝	+1⅞
Wettra	.44	2.1	5106	20⅝	28⅞	30⅝	+1½
WetrPr	.70e	5.1	18	14½	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Wevco s	.60	2.1	23	29½	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
Wharf			43	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Wicat			2972	3⅝	2⅝	3	— ⅛
Wiland			30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
WllyJ A	1.18	3.6	352	31½	30	30½	+1
Willamt	1.60a	3.0	5793	55⅝	49	53⅝	+4½
Willmi			287	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
WillW	.68	4.5	19	15¼	14½	15	—1
WmSon s			4141	25⅝	22⅝	25⅛	+2½
WilmTr	1.44	3.5	1319	42½	39⅝	41⅛	+1⅛
WiserO	.40a	2.7	802	15	14½	14⅞	
WolfHn			278	3⅛	3	3	
Wolohn	.28b	1.8	188	16½	15⅝	16	
WlvExp			6160	3⅝	2⅝	3	— ⅛
Wolv wt			391	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
WlvEx pf	2.25	23.7	572	11⅝	9½	9½	—2⅛
Woodhd	.68	4.3	326	17	15¼	15⅝	—1
Wordst			7713	2⅞	2⅜	2¼	— ⅛
WrkCap	.17e	1.4	18	12	12	12	+ ¼
Wkmen			50	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Wortha	.48	2.5	4724	24⅞	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Wyman	.80	9.6	4690	8⅝	6⅝	8⅝	+1⅜
X							
XL Dta			1052	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ¼
XOMA			38159	29⅛	21	28	+4
XeRite	.12	.9	649	14	13	13½	— ⅛
Xicor			6863	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Xilinx			10610	19	17¼	18¼	— ½
Xplor	.15e	2.1	311	7⅛	7	7	
Xylogic			74	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Xyvsn			527	1	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Y							
YonEnS	1.52	7.5	1294	20¼	19¾	20¼	
YelowF	.94	2.8	15724	33½	30⅝	33⅜	+2⅞
YesClth			57	4¼	3⅛	3¼	—1
YorkFn	.68b	7.4	244	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	
YorkRs			5523	15⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
Z							
Z Sevn	.13e	.9	247	15½	13½	14⅝	+ ⅜
Zeos			3999	23	20¼	22	+ ⅜
Zeus			43	2	1⅞	2	+
Ziegler	.52a	4.6	8	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
ZionBc	1.44	3.9	761	38	34	36½	+2½
Zitel			959	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
Zycad			4588	1⅝	1⅝	1½	

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 15.

Option & price		Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]					

Total volume 223,183

Open interest 3,414,465 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, February 15.

Option & price		Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]					

Total volume 902,913

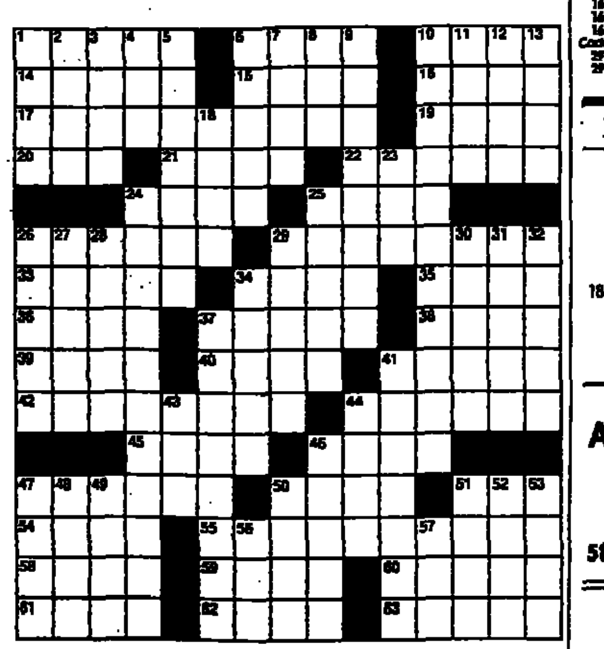
Open interest 5,531,456 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

ACROSS

1 Lugs
5 Smallest of a litter
9 Eight furlongs
14 Cancel a mission
15 Fencer's need
16 Fragrant river?
17 "And now you ——"
19 Hire out
20 Golf gadget
21 Free from fat
22 Contribute
24 Verve
25 Sandwich shop
26 Youngster
29 Rhetorical
33 Handled roughly
34 Reason
35 Auction call
36 Scottish seaport
37 Full
38 Dressed
39 Kon-——
40 The Great Pacificator
41 "Lorna ——"
42 Author of "Le Rouge et le Noir"
44 Stretched out one's neck
45 Beneficial
46 Song for two
47 Calif. city
50 Gobs
51 Yield
54 Catalogue
55 Tomato's family
58 The Charleses' dog
59 Wicked
60 Uncanny
61 Draft beverage
62 Umps' cousins
63 Imbibed

DOWN

1 Diplomacy
2 Read instrument
3 Scholarly volume
4 Before, to Donne
5 Played for time
6 French biographer of Jesus
7 "Once —— a time . . ."
8 Modernist
9 Proffered
10 Cutaway
11 Thought
12 Period of fasting
13 Great Art Deco name
18 Eye drop
23 Fronton cheer
24 Venus, e.g.
25 Okey-——
26 Stains
27 Nun's garb
28 Activate
29 Deadly
30 Wise lawgiver
31 Empty
32 Surrendered formally
34 Greens course
37 Masted ship
41 Adorned
43 Put on
44 Terse or brusque
46 Arlene and Roald
47 Loose body tissue
48 Extend upward
49 Punta del ——, Uruguay
50 Worker's fifth-day cry
51 Silents' Theda
52 Chief Norse god
53 Seven-day cycle
56 "—— Got a Secret"
57 "Leave —— to heaven": Shak.



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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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PRANG TIME APT
LAR SANER SRA
ENETICMUTATION
BE OGRES HANK
EE NEAR STINGS
  CITY ITER
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MONDAY SPORTS

Hot-Shooting Wake Forest Upsets No. 5 Duke

The Associated Press

Fifth-ranked Duke got two surprises: Anthony Tucker scored a career-high 31 points and Wake Forest made 60 percent of its shots in the second half.

The result was a 86-77 loss Saturday in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, that dropped the Blue Devils

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

(22-5) into a tie with North Carolina for the Atlantic Coast Conference lead, with both team at 8-3.

"Anthony Tucker was sensational," said Dave Odom, the Wake Forest coach. "He scored 31 points and that matches his uniform number. I've been telling him for two years that he couldn't score, and that shows what I know."

Down by 58-49 with 12 minutes left, Duke rallied behind the scoring of Christian Laettner, who finished with 29 points. He had seven in a 15-8 surge that drew Duke to 66-64 with 6:30 left, but Tucker's steal set up Derrick McQueen's lay-up and Duke got no closer than four points after that.

No. 1 UNLV 86, New Mexico State 74: Anderson Hunt scored 27 points and Larry Johnson added 18 in Las Vegas to lead UNLV to its 33d straight victory. The Rebels (22-0, 13-0 Big West) held the Aggies (19-3, 11-2) scoreless for six minutes in the first half.

No. 3 Arkansas 97, TCU 61: Lee Mayberry and Arlyn Bowers keyed a 14-2 second-half run for Arkansas (25-2 overall, 12-0 Southwest Conference). Michael Strickland had 22 points for Texas Christian (15-8, 6-6) in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

No. 7 Syracuse 106, Boston College 85: In Newton, Massachusetts, Billy Owens had 30 points and 12 rebounds and Dave Johnson had 24 points for Syracuse (22-3, 9-3 Big East), which led by as much as 29 points in the second half against outmanned BC (11-14, 1-11).

No. 8 North Carolina 87, Maryland 75: Rick Fox scored 19 points and Pete Chilcutt 14 as North Carolina (19-4, 8-3 Atlantic Coast) won at Maryland (13-11, 3-8) by dominating inside and wearing down the Terrapins in the second half.

No. 9 Southern Mississippi 62, South Carolina 58: Clarence Weatherspoon scored 20 points and his three-pointer with 4:06 to go gave Southern Mississippi (19-3 overall, 10-1 Metro Conference) the lead for good in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. JoJo English led the Gamecocks (18-8, 5-6) with 13.

No. 10 Eastern Tennessee 96, North Carolina-Charlotte 80: Keith Jennings scored 19 points to lead six players in double figures for East Tennessee State (23-3) at Charlotte (13-10).

No. 11 Kansas 69, Kansas State 67: Mark Randall scored 22 points and Terry Brown made the clinching free throws in the final minutes as Kansas (19-4 overall, 8-2 Big Eight), playing at home in Lawrence, beat Kansas State (12-11, 2-8) for the fifth time in their last seven games.

No. 22 Pittsburgh 94, No. 13 St. John's 83: In Pittsburgh, Darelle Porter, benched for the first time in two seasons, scored all 20 of his points in the second half as the Panthers (18-8 overall, 7-5 Big East) ended a three-game losing skid against the Redmen (17-6, 8-6). Malik Sealy scored 27 for St. John's, which has lost four of six.

No. 14 Utah 81, Brigham Young 74: In Salt Lake City, Byron Wilson made six three-pointers and scored 25 points as the Utes (24-2, 13-1 Western Athletic Conference) won their first outright league title since 1977. Utah shared the 1986 title with Brigham Young and Wyoming. BYU fell to 16-11, 10-4.

No. 15 UCLA 89, Stanford 86: Gerald Madkins made a three-pointer with two and a half minutes left to break a 79-79 tie as the Bruins (18-7 overall, 6-6 Pac-10) ended a two-game losing streak by defeating Stanford (14-10, 7-7) in Palo Alto, California.

No. 16 Kentucky 89, Mississippi 77: John Pelphrey, who missed his first nine shots, sank two three-pointers and two free throws late in the game for Kentucky (19-5 overall, 11-3 Southeastern Conference), playing at home in Lexington. Mississippi fell to 7-16, 1-13.

No. 17 Nebraska 105, Oklahoma 93: Rich King scored 17 of his 19 points in the second half and Nebraska (21-4 overall, 7-3 Big Eight), at home in Lincoln, handed Oklahoma (15-10, 4-6) its seventh loss in eight games. King made six of eight shots in the second half as Nebraska scored a school-record 66 points and swept the Sooners this season.

Seton Hall 63, No. 18 Georgetown 50: Terry Dehere scored 22 points as Seton Hall (16-7 overall, 7-6 Big East) used solid inside defense and offensive rebounding to beat the Hoyas (15-8, 7-5) in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

No. 19 Virginia 57, Clemson 47: In Charlottesville, Virginia, Bryant Stith scored 16 points and Virginia (19-7 overall, 6-5 ACC) pulled away late to beat the Tigers (10-13, 1-9).

No. 21 Oklahoma State 71, Missouri 56: Byron Houston had 17 points and 16 rebounds for Oklahoma State (18-5 overall, 7-3 Big Eight), playing at home in Stillwater. The Tigers fell to 13-9, 5-5.

No. 23 Mississippi State 70, Georgia 64: In Athens, Georgia, Greg Carter scored 18 points and helped spark a second-half comeback as the Bulldogs (17-6 overall, 10-4 Southeastern Conference) kept pace with league leaders Kentucky, ineligible for the title, and Alabama. Georgia dropped to 12-11 and 5-9.

Bonilla Loses but Gets $2.4 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bobby Bonilla has lost his bid for a major league record arbitration award, while outfielders Ellis Burks and Ruben Sierra have avoided hearings by agreeing to one-year contracts.

Bonilla, who had asked for $3.475 million in arbitration, instead will make $2.4 million with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1991 after his arbitration case was decided Saturday.

But Bonilla's $2.4 million is still the second-highest total in arbitration history. His teammate, the Cy Young Award winning pitcher Doug Drabek, was awarded the record, $3.35 million last week.

While it was a victory of sorts for the Pirates, they may lose in the long run, since Bonilla is eligible for free agency after this season.

The Pirates' final offer was $15.5 million for four years. Bonilla, who made $1.25 million last season, took a gamble that he would be worth even more on the open market after the season.

The Pirates, 1-1 in arbitration, also argued their case against the National League's most valuable player, Barry Bonds, on Friday. Second baseman Jose Lind's case will be heard on Wednesday.

Bonds seeks $3.3 million; the Pirates offered $2.3 million. Lind wants $950,000; the Pirates offered $575,000.

Nine cases have been settled in arbitration with the owners holding a 5-4 advantage. The signings of Sierra and Burks leave 19 players in arbitration.

Boston avoided arbitration with Burks, signing the center fielder to a one-year contract for $1.825 million on Saturday. Burks was the last of eight Red Sox players who filed for arbitration. His arbitration hearing had been scheduled for Monday.

Sierra agreed Saturday to a one-year, $2.625 million contract for 1991 with Texas, a raise of $1 million over last year. He had asked for $3.1 million, and the Rangers had countered with $2 million.

He had an off year in 1990 after hitting .306 with 29 home runs and a league-leading 119 runs batted in in 1989. He tailed off to .280 with 16 homers and 97 RBIs in 1990, and had a league-high 10 errors in right field.

The Seattle Mariners announced that they had signed pitchers Rich DeLucia and Brent Knackert for the 1991 season. The Mariners have signed 22 of the 40 players on their roster.

Mark McGwire helped the Oakland Athletics attain a new baseball plateau on Friday, when he accepted a $2.85 million salary for the 1991 season. The salary, agreed to just as arbitration was supposed to begin, sent the Athletics' payroll soaring past $35 million.

The New York Mets reached agreement with David Cone the day before they were to debate their differences in an arbitration hearing. Cone settled for $2.35 million, only $100,000 less than he had wanted. The Mets had put in $1.95 million for arbitration.

Counting the 21 players who have signed, the Athletics have a payroll of $35,537,500, with an average salary of $1,692,262. If they were to sign the other players who figure to be on their roster at no more than their 1990 salaries (which virtually never happens anymore), the payroll would be $36 million and the average salary $1.39 million. *(AP, NYT)*

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	38	12	.760	—
Philadelphia	25	24	.510	12½
New York	21	29	.420	17
Washington	21	30	.412	17½
New Jersey	16	35	.314	22½
Miami	15	35	.300	23
Central Division				
Chicago	35	14	.714	—
Detroit	35	16	.686	1
Milwaukee	31	20	.608	5
Atlanta	27	23	.540	8½
Indiana	20	28	.417	14½
Cleveland	18	32	.360	17½
Charlotte	15	35	.300	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	33	15	.688	—
Utah	33	17	.660	1
Houston	29	22	.569	5½
Dallas	19	29	.396	14
Minnesota	16	33	.327	17½
Orlando	15	34	.306	18½
Denver	14	34	.292	19
Pacific Division				
Portland	41	9	.820	—
L.A. Lakers	36	13	.735	4½
Phoenix	32	17	.653	8½
Golden State	28	21	.571	12½
Seattle	23	25	.479	17
L.A. Clippers	16	33	.327	24½
Sacramento	15	32	.319	24½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Denver 19 33 24 34—110
New Jersey 39 28 30 41—138
Woolridge 11-20 12-15 34, Jackson 10-26 5-6 25; Coleman 14-23 14-20 42, Theus 7-12 6-6 22. Rebounds: Denver 61 (Wolf 11), New Jersey 65 (Coleman 14). Assists: Denver 18 (Jackson 6); New Jersey 30 (Blaylock 9).

Milwaukee 21 28 35 15 7—106
Charlotte 25 24 38 20 4—103
Robertson 7-12 9-12 24, Schayes 8-12 4-4 20; Newman 8-15 4-4 20, Reid 6-12 3-8 15. Rebounds: Milwaukee 62 (Schayes 12), Charlotte 48 (Gattison 7). Assists: Milwaukee 22 (Humphries 6), Charlotte 20 (Chapman, Bogues 4).

New York 15 24 21 25—85
Cleveland 19 15 26 30—90
Ewing 9-16 8-12 26, Vandeweghe 9-18 8-9 26; Ferry 8-16 2-2 19, Valentine 5-8 9-10 19. Rebounds: New York 46 (Ewing 12), Cleveland 61 (Nance 14). Assists: New York 22 (Cheeks 7), Cleveland 25 (Valentine 7).

Washington 19 24 37 22—96
Dallas 25 38 26 32—121
King 4-12 6-6 14, Ellison 5-8 3-4 13, Grant 6-12 1-4 13, J. Williams 5-14 3-5 13; Blackman 11-13 5-5 28, Harper 5-12 7-10 17. Rebounds: Washington 56 (Ellison 10), Dallas 60 (Donaldson 16). Assists: Washington 24 (King 6), Dallas 21 (Harper 14).

Minnesota 28 21 25 33—107
L.A. Clippers 29 37 33 25—124
Corbin 9-19 7-10 25, Campbell 7-20 3-4 17; Benjamin 9-14 9-12 27, Smith 8-12 6-8 22. Rebounds: Minnesota 65 (Corbin 10), Los Angeles 61 (Benjamin 13). Assists: Minnesota 15 (Richardson 5), Los Angeles 32 (Grant 9).

Boston 33 23 22 17—95
L.A. Lakers 27 28 25 13—85
Parish 13-16 3-3 29, Lewis 12-23 2-2 26; Worthy 10-19 3-6 23, Johnson 7-13 6-8 21. Rebounds: Boston 44 (Bird 11), Los Angeles 52 (Divac 11). Assists: Boston 28 (Bird 11), Los Angeles 26 (Johnson 16).

Utah 31 29 24 21—105
Portland 27 40 30 20—117
K. Malone 12-21 6-9 30, Bailey 9-14 1-2 19; Porter 8-12 1-1 22, Duckworth 7-19 4-7 18. Rebounds: Utah 44 (K.Malone 11), Portland 64 (Duckworth 14). Assists: Utah 27 (Stockton 17), Portland 25 (Drexler 8).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Charlotte 24 20 15 23—82
Miami 15 23 28 28—94
Curry 6-13 3-4 16, Chapman 6-12 2-2 14, Newman 5-15 4-4 14; Douglas 8-18 6-6 22, Seikaly 7-10 8-11 22, Rice 7-13 6-8 20. Rebounds: Charlotte 47 (Leckner 12), Miami 51 (Long 12). Assists: Charlotte 17 (Bogues 6), Miami 16 (Coles 5).

Seattle 25 27 25 36—113
Atlanta 33 27 31 31—122
McKey 10-12 10-11 30, Kemp 9-17 3-5 21; Wilkins 13-23 7-8 36, Webb 7-15 7-9 24. Rebounds: Seattle 49 (Polynice 9), Atlanta 49 (Wilkins 10). Assists: Seattle 28 (Threatt 9), Atlanta 31 (Webb 14).

New Jersey 27 26 16 18—87
Chicago 32 20 27 20—99
Coleman 8-16 1-4 17, Petrovic 7-10 2-2 17; Jordan 11-26 3-4 26, Pippen 9-15 3-3 21. Rebounds: New Jersey 53 (Dudley 11), Chicago 60 (Jordan, Perdue 11). Assists: New Jersey 25 (Blaylock 5), Chicago 31 (Jordan 7).

San Antonio 24 25 24 21—94
Dallas 27 24 24 21—96
Robinson 15-22 4-7 34, Anderson 8-15 0-0 16; Blackman 14-22 7-7 37, Harper 6-16 7-10 19. Rebounds: San Antonio 54 (Robinson 19), Dallas 57 (White 15). Assists: San Antonio 29 (Anderson 8), Dallas 19 19 (Harper 7).

Phoenix 20 23 17 31—91
Houston 21 28 28 23—100
Hornacek 6-9 4-4 16, Ceballos 6-18 2-2 14, K. Johnson 4-16 2-3 14; Thorpe 12-16 3-6 27, B. Johnson 4-18 5-8 17, Maxwell 6-14 4-4 17. Rebounds: Phoenix 47 (West, Lane 10), Houston 70 (L.Smith 25). Assists: Phoenix 20 (K.Johnson 5), Houston 23 (K.Smith 8).

Minnesota 28 21 24 24—107
Utah 33 31 22 29—115
Campbell 7-13 11-11 25, Corbin 10-16 4-6 24; K. Malone 11-19 6-8 28, Stockton 8-12 8-9 25. Rebounds: Minnesota 38 (Murphy, Campbell 7), Utah 38 (Eaton 7). Assists: Minnesota 15 (Richardson 9), Utah 31 (Stockton 15).

Philadelphia 31 31 25 37—124
Golden State 45 34 24 30—133
Barkley 16-23 7-11 40, Hawkins 8-15 9-11 26; Mullin 14-24 6-6 37, Richmond 12-22 5-6 30. Rebounds: Philadelphia 50 (Bol 11), Golden State 41 (Richmond 9). Assists: Philadelphia 23 (Hawkins, Turner 6), Golden State 29 (Hardaway 11).

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Columbia 92, Harvard 77
Dartmouth 80, Cornell 62
Princeton 79, Brown 63
Yale 69, Penn 64
Loyola Marymount 105, Portland 84
Pepperdine 84, Gonzaga 56
San Francisco 89, San Diego 81
St. Mary's, Cal. 69, Santa Clara 64

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

American U. 82, James Madison 70
Boston U. 67, New Hampshire 64, OT
Brown 66, Penn 60
Canisius 93, Loyola, Md. 62
Cornell 95, Harvard 92
Dartmouth 67, Columbia 61
DePaul 73, Niagara 58
Delaware 93, Vermont 89
Drexel 88, Cent. Connecticut St. 63
Fairfield 80, Manhattan 67
Fairleigh Dickinson 82, Mount St. Mary's, Md. 69
Fordham 69, Bucknell 63
George Mason 85, Navy 79
Holy Cross 69, Army 49
Lafayette 86, Colgate 78
Long Island U. 87, Wagner 80
Massachusetts 73, Penn St. 64
Md.-Baltimore County 72, Rider 63
N. Carolina St. 60, Connecticut 59
Northeastern 70, Hartford 64
Pittsburgh 94, St. John's 83
Princeton 59, Yale 54
Rhode Island 89, Maine 72
Rutgers 74, George Washington 66
Seton Hall 63, Georgetown 50
St. Francis, NY 54, Monmouth, N.J. 52
St. Francis, Pa. 85, Robert Morris 80
St. Joseph's 82, La Salle 73
Syracuse 106, Boston College 85
Temple 70, Notre Dame 46
Towson St. 76, Hofstra 66
Villanova 64, Providence 55

SOUTH

Alabama St. 105, Miss. Valley St. 87
Appalachian St. 91, W. Carolina 90
Augusta 75, Coastal Carolina 74, OT
Austin Peay 94, Tennessee St. 88
Campbell 62, N.C.-Asheville 61
Charleston Southern 79, Brooklyn Col. 67
Delaware St. 124, Bethune-Cookman 83
E. Kentucky 83, Mo.-Kansas City 76
E. Tennessee St. 96, N.C. Charlotte 80
Florida 73, Tennessee 68
Florida A&M 93, Md.-E. Shore 76
Florida St. 99, Jacksonville 79
Furman 89, Citadel 81, 2OT
Georgia Southern 78, Mercer 64
Jackson St. 83, Grambling St. 67
Kentucky 89, Mississippi 77
Louisiana Tech 65, Cent. Florida 53
McNeese St. 74, Sam Houston St. 60
Memphis St. 91, Louisville 73
Middle Tenn. 78, Morehead St. 68
Mississippi St. 70, Georgia 64
Murray St. 72, Tennessee Tech 64
N. Carolina A&T 93, Howard U. 86
North Carolina 87, Maryland 75
North Texas 90, NW Louisiana 85
Radford 62, Coll. of Charleston 58
Richmond 81, N.C.-Wilmington 64
S. Carolina St. 83, Morgan St. 72
South Alabama 87, Ala.-Birmingham 79
South Florida 70, Va. Commonwealth 60
Southern Miss. 62, South Carolina 58
Stetson 70, Georgia St. 61
Texas Southern 87, Southern U. 70
Texas-Arlington 98, NE Louisiana 85
Texas-San Antonio 99, Samford 85
Tulane 87, SE Louisiana 71
VMI 96, Marshall 95, 2OT
Vanderbilt 90, Auburn 70
Virginia 57, Clemson 47
Virginia Tech 85, Cincinnati 81, OT
W. Kentucky 75, Old Dominion 66
Wake Forest 86, Duke 77
William & Mary 64, East Carolina 56
Winthrop 71, Davidson 69
Wis.-Milwaukee 74, Nicholls St. 66

MIDWEST

Ball St. 67, W. Michigan 64
Butler 81, Evansville 54
Cent. Michigan 78, Toledo 65
Colorado 84, Iowa St. 78
Drake 71, Illinois St. 66
E. Illinois 78, Akron 70
E. Michigan 76, Bowling Green 65
Kansas 69, Kansas St. 67
Michigan 64, Northwestern 58
Michigan St. 62, Illinois 58
N. Iowa 86, Ill.-Chicago 74
Nebraska 105, Oklahoma 93
Ohio U. 52, Kent St. 49
Purdue 89, Minnesota 82
S. Illinois 90, Wichita St. 65
SW Missouri St. 73, Bradley 60
St. Louis 89, Detroit 82
W. Illinois 59, Valparaiso 58
Wis.-Green Bay 61, N. Illinois 53
Wisconsin 56, Iowa 55
Wright St. 128, Chicago St. 96
Youngstown St. 102, NE Illinois 69

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 97, Texas Christian 61
Baylor 70, Southern Meth. 64
Centenary 98, Ark.-Little Rock 83
Oklahoma St. 71, Missouri 56
Rice 75, Texas Tech 72
SW Louisiana 96, Lamar 93
Stephen F.Austin 89, SW Texas St. 78
Texas-El Paso 72, Wyoming 69
Texas-Pan American 73, New Orleans 67
Tulsa 73, Creighton 63

FAR WEST

Boise St. 74, Montana St. 63
E. Washington 95, N. Arizona 79
Hawaii 54, Colorado St. 46
Idaho St. 99, Weber St. 96
Long Beach St. 88, Fullerton St. 83
Los Angeles St. 76, Northridge St. 74
Loyola Marymount 86, Gonzaga 76
Nevada 71, Idaho 51
Oregon 67, Washington 64
Oregon St. 87, Washington St. 85, OT
Pacific U. 100, Utah St. 92, 2OT
Pepperdine 81, Portland 58
San Diego St. 76, Air Force 59
San Jose St. 72, Fresno St. 71
Santa Clara 83, San Francisco 70
St. Mary's, Cal. 90, San Diego 88, 2OT
UC Santa Barbara 69, UC Irvine 68
UCLA 89, Stanford 86
UNLV 86, New Mexico St. 74
Utah 81, Brigham Young 74

NORDIC SKIING

World Championships

Top finishers in men's 50-kilometer cross-country freestyle race at Val di Fiemme, Italy: 1, Torgny Mogren, Sweden, 2 hours, 3 minutes, 31.6 seconds; 2, Gunde Svan, Sweden, 2:03:48.8; 3, Maurilio De Zolt, Italy, 2:04:01.7; 4, Bjoern Daehlie, Norway, 2:04:52.0; 5, Pavel Benc, Czechoslovakia, 2:06:20.1; 6, Alexei Prokurorov, Soviet Union, 2:06:41.4; 7, Jan Ottosson, Sweden, 2:06:45.1; 8, Henrik Forsberg, Sweden, 2:07:23.1; 9, Juan Jesus Gutierrez, Spain, 2:07:28.4; 10, Kazunori Sasaki, Japan, 2:07:45.2.

Top finishers in men's normal hill (70-meter) ski jumping at Val di Fiemme: 1, Heinz Kuttin, Austria, 222.9 points; 2, Kent Johanssen, Norway, 222.0; 3, Ari-Pekka Nikkola, Finland, 219.6; 4, Andreas Felder, Austria, 218.4; 5, Kazuhiro Higashi, Japan, 216.6; 6, Stefan Zuend, Switzerland, 215.7; 7, Jens Weissflog, Germany, 211.9; 8, (tie) Franci Petek, Yugoslavia, and Risto Laakkonen, Finland, 210.8; 10, Ernst Vettori, Austria, 210.2.

Top finishers in women's 30-kilometer freestyle cross-country race at Val di Fiemme: 1, Lyubov Egorova, Soviet Union, 1 hour, 20 minutes, 26.8 seconds; 2, Elena Valbe, Soviet Union, 1:21:02.4; 3, Manuela Di Centa, Italy, 1:21:15.2; 4, Stefania Belmondo, Italy, 1:22:05.9; 5, Svetlana Nageikina, Soviet Union, 1:23:35.9; 6, Marie-Helene Westin, Sweden, 1:23:37.4; 7, Simone Opitz, Germany, 1:23:53.1; 8, Gabriella Paruzzi, Italy, 1:24:01.7; 9, Ina Kuemmel, Germany, 1:24:05.9; 10, Isabelle Mancini, France, 1:24:24.5.

CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

New Zealand vs. England, Third Match

Saturday, in Auckland, New Zealand

New Zealand: 224-7 (50 overs)

England: 217 all-out (49.5 overs)

New Zealand won by seven runs, and won series 2-1

FOOTBALL

WLAF Draft

RUNNING BACKS

First Round

1, Frankfurt, Tony Baker, East Carolina. 2, Raleigh-Durham, Sean Doctor, Marshall. 3, Barcelona, Paul Palmer, Temple. 4, Orlando, Myron Jones, Fresno State. 5, San Antonio, Undra Johnson, West Virginia. 6, Sacramento, Paul Frazier, Northwestern State. 7, London, Jeffery Alexander, Southern U. 8, New York, Eric Wilkerson, Kent State. 9, Birmingham, Joe Henderson, Iowa State. 10, Montreal, Elroy Harris, Eastern Kentucky.

Second Round

11, Montreal, Broderick Sargent, Baylor. 12, Birmingham, David Clark, Dartmouth. 13, New York, George Cooper, Ohio State. 14, London, Judd Garrett, Princeton. 15, Sacramento, Leon Perry, Oklahoma. 16, San Antonio, Broderick Graves, Winston-Salem State. 17, Orlando, Eric Mitchel, Oklahoma. 18, Barcelona, Jim Bell, Boston College. 19, Raleigh-Durham, Bren Lowery, Maryland. 20, Frankfurt, Harry Jackson, St. Cloud State.

Third Round

21, Frankfurt, Dewaine Jones, Wyoming. 22, Raleigh-Durham, John Burch, Tennessee-Martin. 23, Barcelona, Lydell Carr, Oklahoma. 24, Orlando, J.J. Flannigan, Colorado. 25, San Antonio, Ricky Blake, Alabama A&M. 26, Sacramento, Victor Floyd, Florida State. 27, London, Nuu Faaola, Hawaii. 28, New York, Lynn Bradford, Prairie View A&M. 29, Birmingham, Steven Avery, Northern Michigan. 30, Montreal, Darryl Harris, Arizona State.

Fourth Round

31, Montreal, Bobby Joe Edmonds, Arkansas. 32, Birmingham, Harvey Reed, Howard. 33, New York, Tony Jeffery, Texas Christian. 34, London, Elgin Davis, Central Florida. 35, Sacramento, Tony Burse, Middle Tennessee State. 36, San Antonio, Fred Whittingham, Brigham Young. 37, Orlando, Alfred Rawls, Kentucky. 38, Barcelona, Bo Wright, Alabama. 39, Raleigh-Durham, Darryl McGill, Wake Forest. 40, Frankfurt, Steve Bartalo, Colorado State.

Fifth Round

41, Frankfurt, Alvin Blount, Maryland. 42, Raleigh-Durham, Tyreese Knox, Nebraska. 43, Barcelona, Donnie Riley, Central Michigan. 44, Orlando, Marc Hicks, Ohio State. 45, San Antonio, Rick Bayless, Iowa. 46, Sacramento, Mel Farr, UCLA. 47, London, Tim Simoneau, St. Mary of the Plains. 48, New York, Sloan Hood, Houston. 49, Birmingham, Charles Sanders, Slippery Rock. 50, Montreal, Ricky Johnson, Maryland.

Sixth Round

51, Montreal, Fed Highsmith, Miami, Florida. 52, Birmingham, Byron Sanders, Northwestern State. 53, New York, Elliott Eley, Central Missouri State. 54, London, Chavez Foster, UNLV. 55, Sacramento, Richard Calvin, Washington State. 56, San Antonio, Michael Owens, Syracuse. 57, Orlando, Brad Gaines, Vanderbilt. 58, Barcelona, Dan Walsh, Montclair State. 59, Raleigh-Durham, Scott Highley, Millersville. 60, Frankfurt, Ervin Farris, Texas Tech.

PLACEKICKERS

First Round

1, Sacramento, Kendall-John Trainor, Arkansas. 2, London, Max Zendejas, Arizona. 3, New York, Barry Belli, Fresno State. 4, Birmingham, Win Lyle, Auburn. 5, Montreal, Bjorn Nittmo, Appalachian State. 6, Frankfurt, Tom Whelihan, Missouri. 7, Raleigh-Durham, David Caylor, Cal State-Los Angeles. 8, Barcelona, Massimo Manca, Penn State. 9, Orlando, Mark Porter, Kansas State. 10, San Antonio, Jim Gallery, Minnesota.

Second Round

1, San Antonio, Brian Lowe, Boston College. 2, Orlando, Charlie Baumann, West Virginia. 3, Barcelona, Rick Walsh, New Mexico. 4, Raleigh-Durham, Wilson Hoyle, Wake Forest. 5, Frankfurt, Daniel Plocki, Maryland. 6, Montreal, Gary Gussman, Miami, Ohio. 7, Birmingham, James Campbell, Eastern Kentucky. 8, New York, Ian Howfield, Tennessee. 9, London, Jim Power, Cal State-Sacramento. 10, Sacramento, Matt Frantz, Ohio State.

PUNTERS

First Round

1, Barcelona, Louis Aguiar, Utah State. 2, Orlando, Ray Criswell, Florida. 3, San Antonio, Kent Sullivan, Cal Lutheran. 4, Sacramento, John Nies, Arizona. 5, London, Greg Horne, Arkansas. 6, New York, Rob Myers, Washington State. 7, Birmingham, Kent Elmore, Tennessee-Chattanooga. 8, Montreal, Chris Mohr, Alabama. 9, Frankfurt, Bobby Lilljedahl, Texas. 10, Raleigh-Durham, Troy Faunce, Kansas State.

Second Round

1, Raleigh-Durham, Scott Tabor, California. 2, Frankfurt, Monte Robbins, Michigan. 3, Montreal, Bill Rudison, Akron. 4, Birmingham, Kirk Maggio, UCLA. 5, New York, Tom Salamone, Hofstra. 6, London, Shawn McCarthy, Purdue. 7, Sacramento, Kevin Brown, West Texas State. 8, San Antonio, Tom Baiyard, Indiana. 9, Orlando, Vince Mazza, Ashland. 10, Barcelona, Pat Thomason, Brigham Young.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	31	20	9	71	225	186
Pittsburgh	30	26	3	63	250	222
Philadelphia	28	27	6	62	199	190
New Jersey	25	24	11	61	212	198
Washington	27	30	3	57	193	205
N.Y. Islanders	20	32	8	48	174	218
Adams Division						
Boston	36	18	8	80	235	202
Montreal	32	23	7	71	212	192
Hartford	27	27	6	60	175	195
Buffalo	22	23	14	58	207	202
Quebec	12	37	10	34	168	259

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	35	16	7	77	228	182
Chicago	36	19	4	76	195	153
Detroit	26	30	5	57	210	226
Minnesota	20	32	10	50	195	215
Toronto	16	37	6	38	172	245
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	32	20	7	71	244	192
Calgary	31	21	6	68	238	182
Edmonton	28	28	3	59	204	198
Winnipeg	21	31	10	52	202	218
Vancouver	21	35	5	47	181	237

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 0 1 2—3
N.Y. Rangers 2 1 2—5
Cote (4), Verbeek 2 (33); Sheppard (23), Horava (1), Leetch (12), Miller 2 (16). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Richter) 7-7-15—29. New York (on Sidorkiewicz) 15-13-6—34.

Montreal 1 1 0 0—2
Buffalo 1 1 0 0—2
Corson (16), Savard (18); Ruuttu (13), Shannon (2). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Wakaluk) 10-13-5-0—28. Buffalo (on Racicot) 5-4-8-3—20.

Washington 2 0 0—2
Calgary 2 4 0—8
Tatarinov (6), Ridley (16); Gilmour (14), Nattress (3), Makarov (22), Fleury (27), Matteau (11), Macoun (7), Roberts (16), MacLellan (12). Shots on goal: Washington (on Vernon) 12-6-12—30. Calgary (on Liut, Beaupre) 12-11-9—32.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 1 0 2—3
Detroit 0 0 0—0
Minnesota Smith (14), Minnesota Bellows (25), Minnesota Propp (19). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Cheveldae) 9-5-7—21. Detroit (on Casey) 9-4-5—18.

Philadelphia 1 0 1—2
New Jersey 2 1 0—3
Baron (3), Tocchet (37); Muller (15), Morris (6), Cizer (6). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Terreri) 13-14-9—36. New Jersey (on Hextall) 13-10-8—31.

Pittsburgh 1 1 1—3
N.Y. Islanders 0 2 2—4
Lemieux (6), Recchi (30), Jagr (19); Ferraro (16), LaFontaine (33), Flatley 2 (20). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Healy) 18-7-7—24. New York (on Barrasso) 10-16-19—45.

Hartford 2 0 0—2
Montreal 0 0 1—1
Brown (19), Shaw (3); Savard (19). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Racicot) 8-5-9—22. Montreal (on Reaugh) 10-11-11—32.

Edmonton 0 1 1—2
Toronto 1 2 0—3
Simpson (26), Klima (28); Krushelnyski (13), DeBlois (11), Zezel (11). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Ing) 9-8-10—27. Toronto (on Ranford) 14-16-7—37.

Washington 1 1 0—2
Vancouver 0 0 4—4
Ciccarelli (19), Ridley (17); Stern (2), Diduck (2), Quinn (12), Nedved (5). Shots on goal: Washington (on McLean) 9-9-13—31. Vancouver (on Beaupre) 10-7-9—26.

Boston 1 2 1 1—5
Los Angeles 0 2 2 0—4
Janney (22), Kekalainen (2), Hodge (16), Bourque (14), Sweeney (7); Benning (6), Elik (15), Taylor (17), Robitaille (33). Shots on goal: Boston (on Berthiaume) 6-12-8-1—27. Los Angeles (on Lemelin) 7-12-13-0—32.

TENNIS

U.S. PRO INDOOR TOURNAMENT

In Philadelphia

Quarterfinals

Brad Gilbert (3), U.S., def. Kevin Curren, U.S., 4-6, 6-3, 6-0; Pete Sampras (2), U.S., def. Petr Korda, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-0; John McEnroe (4), U.S., def. Aki Rahunen, Finland, 7-6, 6-3; Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Michael Stich (7), Germany, 6-2, 7-6 (9-7).

Semifinals

Sampras def. McEnroe, 6-2, 6-4; Lendl def. Gilbert, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

BELGIAN DONNAY INDOOR

In Brussels

Semifinals

Andrei Cherkasov, Soviet Union, def. Boris Becker (1), Germany, 2-6, 6-3, 2-2, withdrew; Guy Forget, France (4), def. Stefan Edberg, Sweden (2), 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Final

Forget def. Cherkasov, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5).

VIRGINIA SLIMS TOURNAMENT

In Chicago

Singles Semifinals

Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Helena Sukova (6), Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2; Zina Garrison (5), U.S., def. Helen Kelesi, Canada, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S INDOOR TOURNAMENT

In Linz, Austria

Semifinals

Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (1), Switzerland, def. Regina Rajchrtova, Czechoslovakia, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; Petra Langrova, Czechoslovakia, def. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (5), Germany 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Final

Maleeva-Fragniere def. Langrova, 6-4, 7-6 (7-1).

SOCCER

ENGLISH FA CUP

Fourth Round, Third Replay

Leeds 1, Arsenal 2

Fifth Round

Cambridge 4, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Notts County 1, Manchester City 0
Portsmouth 1, Tottenham 2
West Ham 1, Crewe 0
Liverpool 0, Everton 0

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea 0, Wimbledon 0
Crystal Palace 0, Queens Park Rangers 0
Sunderland 1, Nottingham Forest 0

Standings: Liverpool 54 points; Arsenal 51; Crystal Palace 49; Leeds United 43; Manchester United 40; Tottenham and Manchester City 38; Wimbledon and Chelsea 36; Norwich 32; Nottingham Forest 31; Everton 30; Aston Villa 27; Southampton 26; Coventry and Sunderland 24; Luton 23; Queens Park Rangers 22; Sheffield United 19; Derby County 18.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 2, Fiorentina 1
Cesena 3, Cagliari 0
Lecce 0, Genoa 3
Milan 3, Lazio 1
Parma 1, Bari 0
Pisa 1, Napoli 1
Roma 1, Inter 1
Sampdoria 1, Juventus 0
Torino 4, Bologna 1

Standings: Sampdoria 30 points; Inter Milan and AC Milan 29; Juventus 27; Parma 25; Genoa 24; Torino 23; Lazio 22; AS Roma 21; Napoli 20; Bari and Atalanta 19; Fiorentina 18; Lecce and Pisa 17; Bologna 14, Cagliari 13, Cesena 11.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

FC Nuremberg 4, SG Wattenscheid 2

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Chris Hoiles, catcher, and Jose Mesa and Jose Bautista, pitchers, on one-year contacts.

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Kevin Seitzer and Sean Berry, third basemen; Mel Stottlemyre Jr. and Joel Johnston, pitchers; Bob Hamelin, first baseman; David Howard, shortstop, and Russ Morman, outfielder, on one-year contracts.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Steve Buechele, third baseman, on one-year contract. Signed Barry Manuel, pitcher, and Monty Fariss, infielder, to one-year contracts.

National League

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with Gary Varsho, outfielder, Alex Arias, infielder, and Eric Pappas, catcher, on one-year contracts.

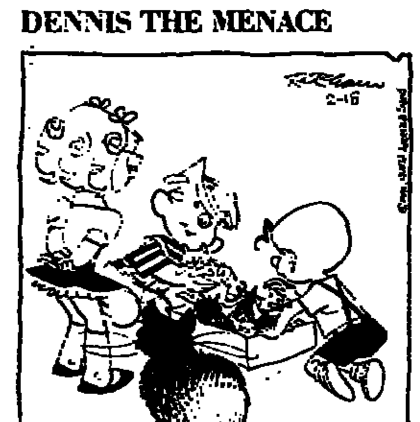
MONTREAL—Sent Mario Brito, pitcher, to Chicago to complete earlier trade. Agreed to terms with Ron Hassey, catcher, on minor league contract. Signed two-year working agreement with Indianapolis.

BOBSLEDDING

World Championships

Results in the four-man world final Sunday in Altenberg, Germany: 1, Germany II, (Wolfgang Hoppe, Bogdan Musiol, Axel Kuehn, Christoph Langen), 3 minutes, 45.53 seconds; 2, Switzerland I, (Gustav Weder, Bruno Gerber, Lorenz Schindelholz, Curdin Morell), 3:45.65; 3, Germany I, (Harald Czudaj, Tino Bonk, Axel Jang, Alexander Szelig), 3:45.67; 4, Austria I, 3:45.99; 5, Italy I, 3:46.77; 6, Canada II, 3:47.34; 7, USA II, 3:47.47; 8, Switzerland II, 3:47.84.

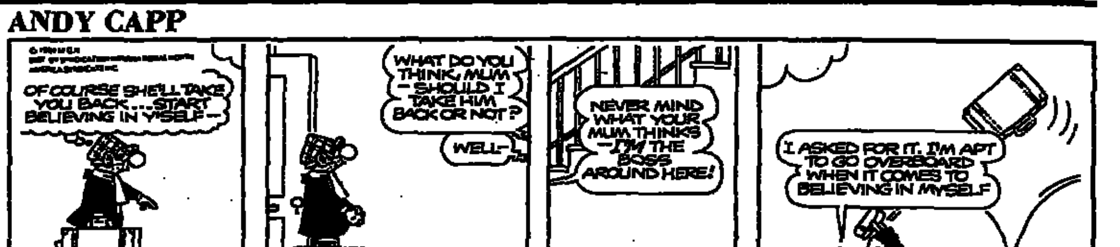
DENNIS THE MENACE



"JOEY'S CAT HAD KITTENS AND JOEY DIDN'T EVEN KNOW SHE WAS MARRIED."

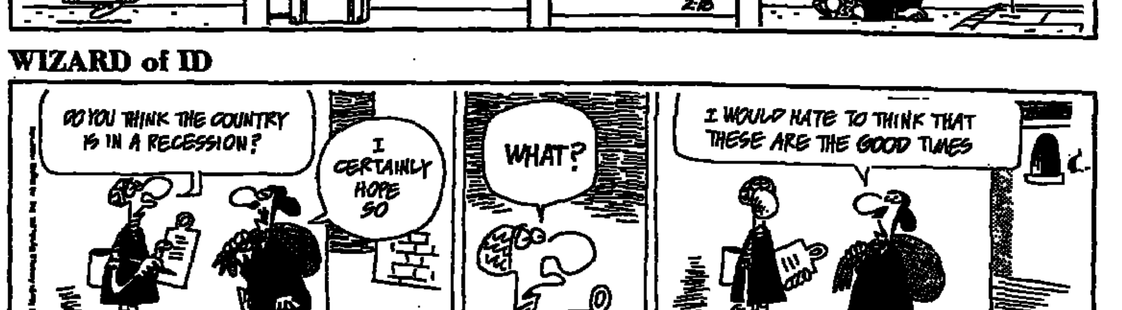
PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP



BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

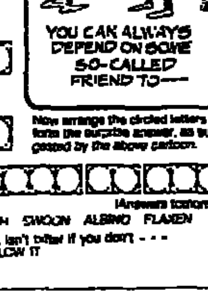
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YONJE

LOVEH

RAYPOD

DOLFUN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: WRATH SWOON ALBINO FLAXEN
Answer: Defeat isn't bitter if you don't - - - SWALLOW IT

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Contact our Frankfurt office today. Phone: (069) 69 48 70 Fax: (069) 69 48 94

MONDAY SPORTS

Again, the World's No. 2

Daniel Willem/Agence France-Presse

Boris Becker nursing the injured thigh in his semifinal match.

Edberg Regains Top After Injury to Becker

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Guy Forget of France defeated Andrei Cherkasov of the Soviet Union, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), on Sunday to win the Donnay Indoor Championship, but Stefan Edberg was the weekend's big winner as he regained his No. 1 world ranking.

Despite losing his semifinal match on Saturday to Forget, Edberg regained the top ranking after Boris Becker was forced to withdraw from his semifinal match with Cherkasov because of an injury.

Forget, ranked 11th in the world, overcame Edberg, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3, in the semifinals.

Cherkasov and Becker were tied at one set each and 2-2 when Becker retired with a thigh strain. The withdrawal assured that Edberg would regain the top ranking, which he lost to Becker last month following the Australian Open.

Richard Evans, the ATP director of communications, said Edberg had become the No. 1 player by 17 points.

"I tried to stay No. 1," Becker said, "but I knew I had a good chance to become No. 2" at the tournament.

"The leg is tired," he said, "and it hurt because I just played too much."

Becker said the muscle strain had bothered him during his matches in Brussels. He retired "at the point when I felt the muscle would break."

He blamed the ATP Tour for forcing him into too many events to protect his ranking. He came to Brussels as a wild-card entry to stay atop the rankings, after a hectic month that included his Australian Open victory and Germany's narrow Davis Cup triumph over Italy.

Little seemed to worry Becker early in his match against Cherkasov. He started well, showing the same form he exhibited Friday in easily beating Michael Chang. He demolished Cherkasov's first three service games and won the first set, 6-2, in half an hour.

Cherkasov won the first three games of the second set, but it was not yet apparent that Becker was hurting. Cherkasov then produced several aces in winning the set, 6-3, while Becker hardly took the trouble to chase balls. He often held his right thigh in pain.

Before Becker took the top ranking after the Australian Open, Edberg had held the top spot for 24 weeks.

■ McEnroe at 32

John McEnroe turned 32 on Saturday, the same day he was blasted out of the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships in Philadelphia by a flurry of aces from 19-year-old Pete Sampras.

Sampras was to play in the final on Sunday against Ivan Lendl, the top seed, who rallied from 0-3 in the final set to stop Brad Gilbert's upset bid at 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. Lendl has not lost to Gilbert in 15 matches.

Sampras, the U.S. Open champion and the second seed, served 10 aces to sweep McEnroe, 6-2, 6-4. He wore down McEnroe, seeded fourth, with sharp serves and strong drives from the backcourt, often passing him and keeping him off balance.

"He's a great player," said McEnroe, who lost to Sampras for the third time in three meetings. "He's going to be even a better player. He's got the potential to be the No. 1 player in the world. He's got all the tools."

It was announced before the match that Saturday was McEnroe's 32d birthday, and he drew laughter from the crowd when he protested a service fault at 40-30 in the ninth game, pleading, "Come on, it's my birthday. Give me one break!"

Galaxy Finds Instant Star in WLAF Draft

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — The Frankfurt Galaxy has made Tony Baker, who played in the National Football League, the first running back selected in the World League of American Football's position-by-position draft.

The 5-foot, 11-inch, 171-pound (1.8-meter, 77.5-kilogram) Baker, who came out of East Carolina State and played for Atlanta, Cleveland and Phoenix in the NFL, was immediately dubbed the "touchdown maker" by Frankfurt's general manager, Oliver Luck.

The best-known player chosen Saturday was Paul Palmer, runner-up for the 1986 Heisman Trophy and the first pick of the Kansas City Chiefs in 1987. He was taken third by the Barcelona Dragons. Palmer last played in the NFL for Dallas in 1989.

As well as running backs, kickers and punters were also drafted. *(See Scoreboard.)*

The first kicker taken was Kendall-John Trainor of Arkansas by the Sacramento Surge. Among the better-known kickers chosen were former NFL players Max Zendejas, Bjorn Nittmo and Jim Gallery.

Louis Aguiar of Utah State was the first punter taken, by Barcelona.

Luck said of Baker, "We thought he was far and away the best player in the draft. He got caught in the 'numbers game' with all the talent in the NFL and the minor injuries that slowed him down, but he's a real winner with a good attitude. We didn't think we could do better."

Baker was drafted by Atlanta in the 10th round of the 1986 NFL draft and later played for the Browns and Cardinals while battling a series of injuries.

"I'm very thankful to the people who came up with the idea of the World League," Baker said. "To play football during the spring, when there is no other football being played, you can't beat that as far as I'm concerned."

The Raleigh-Durham Skyhawks picked next, drafting Sean Doctor of Marshall, a former member of the Buffalo Bills. After Palmer came Myron Jones of Fresno State, picked by the Orlando Thunder. He was followed by Undra Johnson of West Virginia, picked by the San Antonio Riders.

Other World League first-round draft choices, in order:

Sacramento picked Paul Frazier of Northwestern Louisiana. The London Monarchs picked Jeff Alexander of Southern. The New York-New Jersey Knights chose Eric Wilkerson of Kent State. The Birmingham Fire took Joe Henderson of Iowa State, and the Montreal Machine got Elroy Harris of Eastern Kentucky, who has played for the Seattle Seahawks.

Another former Seahawk, Bobby Joe Edmonds, was taken by Montreal in the fourth round. He made the 1986 Pro Bowl as a kick returner.

Quarterbacks, wide receivers and tight ends will be drafted Monday, defensive linemen Wednesday, linebackers Friday and defensive backs Sunday.

■ Browns' Newsome Retires

Ozzie Newsome, the all-time reception leader among NFL tight ends with 662 catches in 13 seasons, has announced his retirement from the Cleveland Browns.

He will move into the Browns' front office on March 1 as a special assignment scout and will help evaluate talent for the college draft in April. He may eventually move into coaching, part- or full-time.

Newsome, fourth on the career list among all receivers, said he entered the NFL at the perfect time for tight ends. When he was a first-round pick in 1978, defenses were converting to zones geared toward stopping wide receivers, a move that left tight ends covered by linebackers and strong safeties.

Todd Christensen of the Raiders edged Newsome, 92-89, for the NFL reception title in 1983, and Newsome caught 89 passes again in 1984 to finish second behind Art Monk's 106 for Washington.

German Bobsled Wins Controversial World Title

A Stunning Upset in U.S. Figure Skating

New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — In a stunning upset, Tonya Harding skated a near perfect program to win the women's singles title at the U.S. figure skating championships.

She landed seven triple jumps Saturday, one a triple axel that made her the first American woman to complete one in competition, and became the first to complete six different triple jumps. Midori Ito of Japan, the 1989 world champion, is the only other skater who has completed the axel and six different triples in one program.

Harding's program was so technically proficient that one of the nine judges awarded her a perfect 6.0 for technical merit. No woman skater since Janet Lynn, here in 1973, had been awarded a perfect mark for the technical phase of her performance. The other eight judges gave Harding 5.9s.

Those scores, combined with her high marks for artistic presentation, earned Harding superior overall scores from seven judges. Two others favored Kristi Yamaguchi, 19, the favorite who had led Harding and 13 others after the original program Thursday night.

While Yamaguchi's program was elegant and seamless, with jumps that appeared effortless, she landed only six of the seven triples she attempted, falling on the one that has always given her the most trouble, the Salchow, and wobbling through another.

As a result, she finished second for the third consecutive year. In 1989 and 1990, she placed behind Jill Trenary, became the world champion last year. Trenary was forced to withdraw from this competition because of recent surgery on her right ankle.

"That's a big risk to take and do it," Trenary said of the triple axel, named after Axel Paulsen, a Norwegian who skated early in the century. "If you fall on that thing, you disrupt your whole program. I was totally impressed."

Nancy Kerrigan, 21, third in the original program, held her position to join Harding and Yamaguchi as qualifiers for the world championships next month in Munich.

Hoppe Takes 4-Man Crown by .12 Seconds

Reuters

ALTENBERG, Germany — Wolfgang Hoppe, the former East German Olympic champion, steered Germany to the slimmest of victories Sunday in the world four-man bobsled championship.

His Germany II sled, third after Saturday's first two runs, moved into a tie for the lead with the Switzerland I sled of defending champion Gustav Weder after Sunday's first run and won the title by just 0.12 of a second in the final descent.

The overnight leader, Germany I, piloted by Harald Czudaj, finished only 0.12 further back in third place.

Edwin Moses, the former Olympic 400-meter hurdles champion who is competing in his first bobsled season, and his teammates in the No. 2 U.S. sled came in seventh, although nearly two seconds off the pace.

"In the first two runs I felt cramped. Then I let the bob run itself: All or nothing," said a breathless Hoppe, who was the bronze medalist in the two-man competition a week ago.

Hoppe, 33, a double Olympic champion in 1984 and the driver of the winning two-man sled in the 1989 world championships, was wildly cheered by a crowd of 10,000 at the 1,411 meter (1,539-yard) track in eastern Germany, which ranks among the trickiest in the world.

The Germans had been fined 1,000 Swiss francs ($800) on Saturday for clearing about 50 meters of snow, instead of the allowed 15, from the start of their run. Weder, who led the protests, renewed his complaints on Sunday after having to settle for second place.

"The Germans weren't fair," said Weder, who made small but costly errors after a skillful start in the decisive final run.

The race jury fined the German federation but decided that the extra clearance had not affected the times of Saturday's two runs.

The victory completed a world championship double for Germany, which won the two-man title here last weekend when Rudi Lochner and Markus Zimmermann beat Weder into second place.

Michael Probst/Reuters

The German four-man bobsled team steered by Wolfgang Hoppe, right, on its way to the world title.

Mogren Strikes Gold In 50K Cross-Country

The Associated Press

VAL DI FIEMME, Italy — Torgny Mogren, after winning a bronze and a silver medal at previous World Nordic Ski Championships, struck gold Sunday, defeating the defending champion and a fellow Swede, Gunde Svan, in the 50-kilometer freestyle race.

Mogren was timed in 2 hours, 3 minutes, 31.6 seconds, in cross-country skiing's blue-ribbon event, on a tough course with a total climb of 1,725 meters (5,700 feet).

It was the fastest time ever recorded for 50 kilometers (31 miles), although cross-country courses are all different and there are no official records.

Svan finished second, 17.2 seconds back. Maurilio de Zolt of Italy, the 1987 world champion, was third, 30.1 seconds behind, and at 40 became the oldest medalist in world championship history.

Bjorn Dahlie of Norway, the winner of the 15-kilometer freestyle and the anchor on Norway's winning 40-kilometer relay team, was fourth, 1:20.4 back. He led until near the halfway point.

Despite finishing out of the medals in the final event, Norway topped the final standings with five golds, three silvers and two bronzes. Sweden (2-5-1) and the Soviet Union (4-2-2) were next with eight medals apiece.

It was the first victory in a major individual championship for Mogren, who won a bronze at the 1987 world championships and a silver at 50 kilometers in 1989.

"Finally. I've been waiting for this moment a long time," Mogren said after being hugged by Svan in the finishing area.

Mogren, 27, started slowly and posted only the 11th-fastest time at the first checkpoint. But by the 30-kilometer mark, he had the lead.

Svan, who has the most victories ever posted in cross-country skiing, started behind Mogren and never was in the lead, but he skied a steady race en route to his fourth medal in the championships.

Svan won the opening 30-kilometer classic-style race on Feb. 7, then placed second in the 15-kilometer freestyle and skied on the silver-medal winning Swedish relay team.

Elena Valbe of the Soviet Union also won four medals, three golds and one silver, in the women's cross-country events.

Teammate Lyubov Egorova won the 30-kilometer women's freestyle cross-country race on Saturday and kept Valbe from winning a fourth gold medal.

Valbe, the defending champion, finished second by 35.6 seconds.

She missed a medal only in the 5-kilometer classic-style sprint race, whereshe tied for 19th. Marjo Matikanen of Finland, now retired, is the only woman to win medals in all five world championship races, two years ago.

SIDELINES

FIFA Affirms 1994 U.S. World Cup

ROME (AP) — FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, intends to hold the 1994 World Cup in the United States and will not be swayed by any threat of a boycott, a top official has announced.

Joseph Blatter, the secretary-general of FIFA, said the war in the Gulf would have no direct effect on the World Cup. In an interview broadcast Saturday by Italian radio, he said the various national federations had until mid-September to confirm their participation.

South Africa Sanctions Reconsidered

LONDON (AP) — Commonwealth foreign ministers are considering lifting sanctions from South African sports that achieve racial integration.

The committee, which includes the foreign ministers of nine Commonwealth nations, said a formal recommendation that sanctions be lifted against some sports could be made at its next meeting in New Delhi in late April. Those recommendations then would be considered at a meeting of Commonwealth heads of state this fall in Zimbabwe.

Johnson Ekes Out 60-Meter Victory

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan (AP) — Ben Johnson escaped with a narrow victory on Saturday, leaning across the finish line to win the 60-meter title at the Canadian indoor track and field championships.

He accelerated steadily to clock a time of 6.65 seconds, short of the Canadian record of 6.61 and nowhere near the world record of 6.48 set by Leroy Burrell on Wednesday in Spain. Bruny Surin finished second in 6.66.

For the Record

Ricky Pierce, an All-Star guard, was traded by the Milwaukee Bucks to the Seattle SuperSonics for Dale Ellis, also a guard. *(AP)*

Virgil Hill's light-heavyweight title defense against five-time champion Thomas Hearns has been moved to June 3 from May 17 in Las Vegas. *(AP)*

Beate Anders of Germany broke her 3,000-meter-walk world record Sunday with 11 minutes, 56.00 seconds at the athletics championships in Dortmund, Germany, clipping 3.36 seconds off her mark. *(Reuters)*

Senior Outlasts Norman to Win Australia Masters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — A tenacious Peter Senior snatched a dramatic last-hole victory Sunday from Greg Norman in the Australian Masters.

Senior parred the final two holes as Norman, in search of his seventh Australian Masters title, bogeyed both and lost three shots to par over the last four holes.

With a 3-under-par 70 on Sunday, Senior had a four-round total of 14-under 278. Norman finished with a 2-under 71 and a total of 279. He was two shots ahead of Peter O'Malley (70) and Michael Clayton (69), who finished at 281.

On Saturday, Senior birdied the 18th hole to tie Norman for the third-round lead at 208. Senior, who in 1989 won the Australian PGA and Open titles and the Johnny Walker Classic, battled with Norman throughout the final round. *(UPI, AP, Reuters)*

■ Pate Leads in U.S.

Steve Pate rolled in a 25-foot (7.5-meter) birdie putt on the 17th hole Saturday for a one-shot lead over Brad Faxon and Corey Pavin after three rounds of the Shearson Lehman Brothers Open, United Press International reported from La Jolla, California.

Hodgkinson Keeps England Alive and Kicking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TWICKENHAM, England — Another match of ruthless efficiency by its forwards and another afternoon of consumate goalkicking by fullback Simon Hodgkinson has kept England en route to its Five Nations rugby tournament showdown with France.

Hodgkinson kicked five penalties and a conversion and winger Nigel Heslop scored the only try of a 21-12 match Saturday that gave Scotland, last season's grand slam team, its second loss in three matches this year.

In Cardiff, poor kicking by Ireland's Brian Smith and Kenny Murphy enabled Wales to snap a six-match losing streak with a 21-21 draw between last-place teams in the tournament.

It was England's second victory in two matches, matching France's record. They will meet March 16 at Twickenham.

The English, beaten by the Scots at the end of last season, when those two were chasing the grand slam, made few mistakes this time.

Hodgkinson, who scored a world record seven penalties in England's previous match, against Wales, punished Scottish mistakes with the accuracy of his kicking and fly-half Rob Andrew teased the Scots with his placement kicks.

Scotland's points all came from fly-half Craig Chalmers, who kicked four penalties.

"England got control of the set pieces, which is just what they wanted," said Scotland's coach, Ian McGeechan. "After last year they were conditioned to just go for a win and they maximized every chance of points. We simply did not have enough ball."

England applied intense pressure from the kickoff and the Scots were pinned inside their part of the field for most of the opening period.

The pressure told as the Scots were penalized twice, for offside and a late tackle. That allowed Hodgkinson to open a 6-0 lead with 45-meter penalties in the 13th and 16th minutes.

But then quick penetrations by Scotland's back-row forwards forced England into errors. Chalmers was good on a penalty in the 20th minute after England was penalized in a maul, then he made it 6-6 seven minutes later after a lineout foul by front-row forward Brian Moore, who was cautioned by Northern Ireland referee Steven Hilditch.

The match swung England's way again seven minutes before half-time when Scottish scrumhalf Gary Armstrong was called for a deliberate foul and Hodgkinson kicked his third penalty of the match to make it 9-6.

England moved further ahead four minutes after the interval with a smoothly constructed try.

Andrew, creating openings with his direct kicking and slick passing, put the Scots back on defense again. And when the English backs gained possession 30 meters from the Scottish line, the ball was moved swiftly forward by Andrew, Jeremy Guscott and fullback Hodgkinson to the overlapping wing, Heslop, who dived over. Hodgkinson's conversion made it 15-6.

The Scots rallied again on Chalmers's kick in the 51st minute after English forwards were penalized in a ruck. And another penalty by Chalmers in the 62d minute cut England's lead to three points before Hodgkinson's steady kicking stopped the Scots.

In the 69th minute, he curled in a long penalty kick. Then, two minutes from the end, he tapped over another when the Scots were caught offside in front of their own posts. Hodgkinson had missed only once in the match, a 48-meter kick that fell just short.

Scoring summary:

England — Try: Heslop (44). Conversion: Hodgkinson (44). Penalties: Hodgkinson (13, 16, 33, 69, 78)

Scotland — Penalties: Chalmers (20, 27, 51, 62)

Center Brendan Mullin tied a 61-year-old record with his 14th try for the Irish national team, and right wing Simon Geoghegan tied the score with their team's fourth try 12 minutes from the end. But Murphy, on Ireland's fourth missed kick of the afternoon, failed to convert.

Kicker Michael Kiernan had been dropped after Ireland's loss to France two weeks ago, but in addition to Murphy's missed conversion, Smith missed on three kicks, one a conversion.

Captain and fullback Paul Thorburn converted both Welsh tries and kicked two penalties but missed on two others, the last from just inside his half with five minutes left.

The 21 points were the most ever scored by the Irish against Wales.

Scoring summary:

Wales — Tries: Arnold (20), Jenkins (49). Conversions: Thorburn (20, 49). Penalties: Thorburn (14, 56). Drop goal: Jenkins (63).

Ireland — Tries: Staples (17), Mullin (52), Clarke (59), Geoghegan (68). Conversion: Smith (17). Drop goal: Smith (3).

FIVE NATIONS STANDINGS

	P	W	T	L	F	A	Pts
England	2	2	0	0	46	18	4
France	2	2	0	0	36	22	4
Scotland	3	1	0	2	53	46	2
Ireland	2	0	1	1	24	42	1
Wales	3	0	1	2	39	78	1

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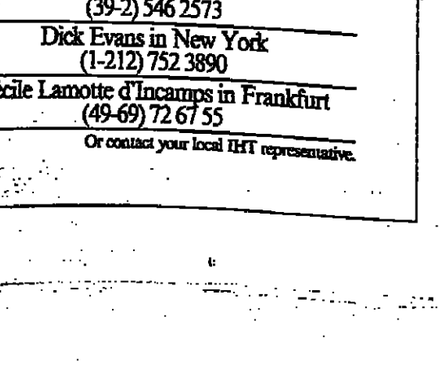

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How to Market Big Ben and Blackpool

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The customer is always right, it is said, but the particular customers known as American tourists are always wrong. Wrong most years because they are too many with their loud clothes, blue-rinsed hair and nasal enthusiasm for the cute and

MARY BLUME

the quaint. Even wronger just now because they are too few. Cowards, some members of the British press have called them: the cause of empty airplanes, empty theaters, empty hotels.

William Davis, the chairman of the British Tourist Authority and the English Travel Board, is an ebullient man who tends to see the glass — or in this case the airplane, theater and hotel — not as half empty but as half full. "They are saying that arrivals at Heathrow are 22 percent down. Well, you could also say that 78 per cent are flying normally, couldn't you?"

Davis was adding his splashy signature to faxed letters to three London dailies telling them about what he calls the upside of the tourist crisis. He was especially cross with the Daily Mail, which had described the recent IRA bombing of Downing Street as the death knell for tourism in Britain.

"Death knell of an industry which last year had an all-time record of 18 million visitors and £8 billion spent! The underlying attractions which are clearly demonstrated by these numbers do not evaporate because of a temporary situation. Anyway, it's no more death knell than all the other IRA attacks we've had in the last 20 years."

All right, Davis says, things are a bit bleak right now but February is always the worst month for tourism and there is no reason to think figures won't pick up soon: "We don't expect the Gulf thing to continue into the main holiday season."

In the meantime, the good news is that there are plenty of theater tickets and a choice of hotel rooms and airplane seats, many at reduced prices. "The upside is that prices are down like mad and London is more competitive than it has been for years."

The Associated Press

Zoe Macauley

Forever cheerful, William Davis looks at the upside: plenty of theater tickets.

Even in better days, Davis says, consulting some secret figures, London is a better bargain than Tokyo, Stockholm, Rome, Paris, New York, Copenhagen, Brussels and Zurich. "It is not the cheapest, which is why I'm not going to show you all the figures," he said.

Another upside view is that recession and what Davis calls the Gulf thing are keeping a lot of British at home, thereby reducing the deficit caused by their seeking sunnier holiday spots abroad. As head of the English Travel Board, which is concerned with domestic tourism (the British Tourist Authority deals with overseas visitors), Davis has launched a Discover Britain campaign and has done a bit of discovering himself.

"I'd never been to Blackpool and I thought the shows and things like that were absolutely terrific, as good as anything I've seen in Las Vegas." He also found *terrific: Lord Montagu's motor* museum, Portsmouth's Naval Dockyard and the Isle of Wight: "Do you know I'd never been to the Isle of Wight before!"

In the past week he had also visited Madame Tussaud's ("terrific"), had lunch with Prince Charles to discuss tourism for the disabled, spent a whole day looking over immigration proceedings at Heathrow airport and addressed Conservative back-bench members of Parliament.

In a few days he would be off to Australia and New Zealand, followed by Korea and Japan where tourism to Britain went up last year by 20 percent.

"Japanese visitors are very high-spending, especially the office ladies, and there is a way of looking after them. The British Tourist Authority has done it by the way of a very formidable member of our board, Countess Spencer, who is Princess Diana's stepmother and speaks fluent Japanese."

Chairmanship of the British Travel Authority is usually a part-time pre-retirement job. Davis, 58, does it full-time: "I am not a part-time man." *Although he sold* a substantial share of his magazine empire to Robert Maxwell, he still edits and publishes a magazine he founded for British Airways called High Life: "I believe in going out and having a good time. High Life is my way of getting that message across."

Davis began as a coffee boy in the City and became financial editor of Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard because Beaverbrook thought ex-coffee boys made better financial editors than economists. "I remember Beaverbrook gave me a good bit of advice. He said, always remember young man, a happy reader is a spending reader. I bring a cheerful attitude to everything."

Born of German parents in Hannover, which he left at the age of 16, Davis says his background frees him from the snares of British tribalism and from the native habit of making complaints or winges, as he calls them. For 10 years he was the editor of Punch and was referred to by Private Eye as Kaiser Bill.

He approaches mass tourism as an entrepreneur who only once, in his youth, has taken a package tour. Most of his travel has been over vast distances as a journalist or between his homes in New York, the Côte d'Azur and the Bahamas. In recent days he has been presenting the upside to foreign journalists.

"It's not our business to feed *gloom and despondency. It would* be more useful right now to have more focus on people who are traveling rather than on those who are not. But it's difficult to get a hearing for that sort of thing."

Davis detests the view of Britain as what he calls a medieval Disneyland. "We're out to market ourselves as the world vacation capital — culture, music, theater, the world vacation capital of golf, fashion. If only we had the Beatles again, if we had the Swinging Sixties again, people would be more conscious of this."

He says the word tourist is pejorative and prefers visitor, though visitors can also be uncouth as he suggested in a pamphlet, "20 Tips for Visitors," which he wrote shortly after taking his job in 1990 and which was much criticized for such advice as Don't carve your initials on trees and Don't forget to say thank you or please.

"It wasn't addressed to foreigners but to all tourists, including the British. They stopped me but I was just coming up with '20 Tips for Hosts.'"

Tourists have become one of the nastier forms of pollution according to some conservationists, and another upside in the current crisis, Davis says, is that there can be no wringes about hordes of invaders. "The last thing we need is another winge." One anti-pollutant is to spread tourists over more of Britain and over a longer season: "I try to steer them away from thatched cottages to the real Britain."

There is scarcely an inch of Britain that cannot be marketed touristically, he says, especially with the new interest in industrial history. "You'd think the last place people would want to visit is a disused coal mine, but people do.

"And Wigan Pier, which used to be a joke. They've set up a schoolroom on the pier with a Victorian schoolmaster flexing a birch and saying, 'Savage is my name and Savage my nature.' People love it, it's a fairly terrifying experience."

Right now, even a tourist who carved his name on a tree or neglected to say thank you and please would be welcomed with *open arms and lower rates. But is* William Davis downhearted? You can bet your bottom dollar, a costly thing to do at current exchange rates, that he is not. "There has to be someone who stays cheerful in all this," he said.

LANGUAGE

The 'New World Order' Changeth

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "The old order changeth," said the dying King Arthur in Alfred Lord Tennyson's 1842 poem "Morte d'Arthur," "yielding place to new."

He was right.

"As I look at the countries that are chipping in here now, I think we do have a chance at a *new world order*," President Bush told a news conference on Aug. 30, 1990.

He liked the sound of that phrase. In his address to the UN General Assembly a month later, he used it again in urging a worldwide ban on chemical weapons and a redoubling of efforts to stem the spread of nuclear and biological weapons. (The Defense Department lumped *nuclear, biological* and *chemical* together under the letters *NBC*, which is causing great pain at the National Broadcasting Company) "It is in our hands to leave these dark machines behind, in the dark ages where they belong," Bush said, "and to press forward to cap a historic movement toward a *new world order*, and a long era of peace."

As the phrase caught on, Bush gave it a context of cooperative action to stop aggression. In his 1991 State of the Union Message, he called upon the world "to fulfill the long-held promise of a *new world order* — where brutality will go unrewarded and aggression will meet collective resistance."

Where did he get it from? Possibly from James A. Baker 3d, his secretary of state, who must have heard it often when he served as President Reagan's treasury secretary. At a 1985 meeting in Seoul, South Korea, when Baker lectured countries that "attempt to go it alone," the Peruvian minister of finance, Alva Castro, responded with a plea for a *"new world order"* to replace the International Monetary Fund and assume the debt of Third World countries.

Another possible source was Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who told a conference of the World Media Association in the Kremlin on April 11, 1990, according to the Tass translation, "We are only at the beginning of the process of shaping a *new world order*." For months, the Soviet leader had been using phrases translated as "unique world order" and "integral world" as well as *new world order*. Eight months later, he returned to the phrase in rejecting ideas of a loose confederation of Soviet republics, insisting instead on "our remaining a great country, one of the pillars of the *new world order* that is being built."

For the first time, the leaders of both superpowers were pushing the same phrase.

□

But our etymological dig is just getting started on this: Where did the leaders of the U. S. and U. S. S. R. pick up the phrase?

It's UN diplolingo. ? ...e General Assembly advanced a plan to redi... ...e wealth from rich to poor nations it called the New International Economic Order. That turned out to be a nonstarter (a word originating in British racing terminology) and led linguistically to the New World Information and Communications Order, a plan sponsored by UNESCO to sanction government control of news organizations. Although the substitution of *world* for *international* helped the phrase, that notion was seen in the Western industrialized countries as a censorship scheme and faded away by the late 1980s.

Meanwhile, Third World diplomats in the '70s had been pressing for a Law of the Sea Treaty; this was headlined in the May 5, 1975, U. S. News & World Report as "New Order of the Sea." The magazine reported that "American officials would prefer to negotiate a treaty establishing a *new world order* by general consent." However, this treaty was opposed by the Reagan administration and its demise was helped by right-wing pundits who kept harping on its unfortunate acronym, LOST. U. S. News liked the phrase *new world order* and pioneered its use frequently throughout the '70s, although it wrote in that same May 5 issue: "You hear less and less talk these days of 'a *new world order*.'"

Henry A. Kissinger, as secretary of state in the mid-'70s, was hoping to build what he called "a new structure of stability, a new order of peace." That structural metaphor was picked up later by both Gorbachev — *perestroika means* "restructuring" — and James Baker, whose "New Architecture" never made it out of the basement. But any use of the term *new order*, without the interceding word *world*, is insensitive, because it has connotations that should cause diplomats to shudder.

Die neue Ordnung was Hitler's language for imposing a National Socialist regime throughout Europe, much as *co-prosperity sphere* was the Japanese phrase for their imperial plan. During a visit to Berlin in 1940, Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov asked Hitler, "What does the new order in Europe and Asia amount to, and what part is the U. S. S. R. to play in it?" Two years later, Stalin was saying, "They have turned Europe into a prison of nations, and this they call the 'new order' in Europe."

□

But wait — years before, at the 1932 Democratic convention, FDR pledged "a new deal for the American people." His next line, drafted by Samuel I. Rosenman or Raymond Moley: "Let us all here assembled constitute ourselves prophets of a new order of competence and of courage." The newspapers chose *new deal* over *new order*.

The last spadefuls of the dig turn up a hyphenated *world-order*, meaning "an organized existence in this or another world," used by Archbishop Richard Trench of Ireland in 1846: "There is a nobler world-order than that in which we live and move," and finally, the Latin root *ordiri*, "to lay the warp," or to prepare the loom for the beginning of weaving.

All this digging shows how a famous phrase is not "coined," but rather updated or *reconstituted* or adapted. This one is worth watching; it may fit the same sort of linguistic need that enshrined *Cold War* and *Iron Curtain*, which were popularized (but not coined) by Bernard Baruch and Winston Churchill.

The question "Where does *new world order* come from?" is easy enough to answer, as we have seen; the nice double meaning of *new world* and *world order* has yet to be remarked, as if the orderliness of the world is to be the responsibility of the New World, or Western Hemisphere. The next question is "What does *new world order* mean?" Sorry, that's beyond the phrase-dick paygrade. For the definition, we political lexicographers must defer to political leaders; President Bush has not yet made his "New World Order speech."

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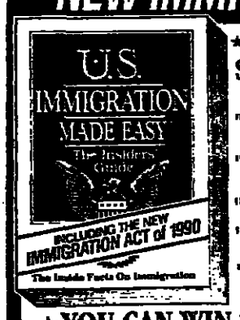

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Cold War II has begun. Mikhail Gorbachev has dismissed a superpower summit in the coming months. And while Western hawks have necessarily been healed in desert sand, the Soviet internal empire has stolen a march on its adversary.

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By William Safire

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Moscow Has Undercut the New Europe

By Frederick Bonnart

BRUSSELS — The new era of respect and cooperation ushered in at the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe last November in Paris is beginning to look decidedly shaky. Grave doubts have arisen on the figures declared by Moscow for conventional equipment due to be banned under the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty, or CFE, which was signed there.

Compared to U.S. congressional assessments by Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney make treaty ratification doubtful; it is unlikely even that President George Bush will submit it to Congress at this stage. Similar reservations have been expressed by West European officials.

The Soviet Union's former allies ... violated the treaty. They appear untrustworthy in either case.

The whole edifice built up so piquantly over the past five years is now undermined, only intervention at the highest political level can reinforce it. The real question being posed is whether Soviet leaders are willing and able to reassure establishing a climate of confidence and cooperation with the West. This can only flourish in an atmosphere of mutual trust, which must be based on openness. And that, rather than precise military controls, was the main purpose of the treaty.

The writer is editor of NATO's Six-Nation Newsletter, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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